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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

MONTENEGRO WILL ACCEPT THE TERMS.

RAGUSA, October 2.—The Montenegrin Government is understood to be prepared to accept the terms of peace based on an extension of territory, although the people favor the continuance of the war.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE—A SERVIAN DEFEAT.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Times'* correspondent at the Turkish headquarters says: "Thursday's battle, both as regards losses and the numbers engaged, was decidedly the greatest of the whole war. In the front, towards Moravs, the Servians' attack was merely directed against the Turkish bridge. The main attack was against the Turkish left wing under Hafaiz and Ali Pasha, in order to cut off the Turkish retreat to Nisch. Sixteen Servian battalions also crossed the Moravs at Draschevoc, and advanced by way of Jesica against the Turkish right, under Faiseye Pasha. This double flanking move completely failed, and the Servians, by noon, were driven back at all points with great loss. They subsequently renewed the attack against the Turkish left three times, but were, on every occasion, repulsed with great loss. The Turks, having kept on the defensive, their loss was only 350, the wounded having been brought in. Among the dead on the Servian side are many Russian officers. The officers had to drive the Servian soldiers to the attack at the sword's point.

FIGHTING ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

LONDON, October 2.—A telegram to the *Times* from Belgrade says: A dispatch from headquarters of the army of Morava announces that on Friday the Turks from Schiljegowatz attacked the Servians on two sides. Fighting continued all Friday. On Friday evening both sides maintained their positions. Fighting was resumed on Saturday. The Servians sustained considerable loss. The Russians displayed great bravery. Two Servian and thirty Russian officers were killed. The same dispatch says a rumor has reached Belgrade that Turkey will accept peace conditions, provided Servia is made to do so likewise. Four hundred Russians arrived at Belgrade on Saturday.

RUSSIAN TROOPS UNDER ORDERS—THE CZAR'S LETTER.

LONDON, October 2.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says that a considerable portion of the Russian army have received orders to be ready for immediate concentration. The cavalry and field artillery are now on a war footing, and the infantry are ready to march. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent gives substantially the same account of the Czar's letter to the Emperor of Austria as that given by the Paris correspondent, and published this morning. He says the Czar proposes that Servia shall retain her present independence under Russian Generals. Notwithstanding the determination taken by her, there is a pretty general conviction that Russia does not want to go to war.

SCLAVONIANS ENTER BOSNIA AND ATTACK TERMINUS.

LONDON, October 2.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Serajevo states that 1,500 armed Austrian-Sclavonians entered Bosnia on Saturday. They are attacking the Moslems, and inciting the inhabitants to insurrection. They are also marching against them from Banjalauka.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO THE CZAR'S NOTE—WHAT RUSSIA'S PROPOSITION IS.

LONDON, October 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: The answer drawn up by Count Andrassy to the Russian letter was submitted to the Emperor of Austria on Sunday for his sanction. Andrassy had already communicated his views on the question to Francis Joseph, who had approved of them. The letter, therefore, will undoubtedly receive Imperial sanction, and will be ready for the Russian envoy to take with him when he leaves on the 5th inst. The Russian letter is a preliminary introduction to positive proposals. These proposals culminate in the declaration that the application and enforcement of the reforms proposed by the Powers cannot be entrusted to Turkey, therefore the Powers are invited to come to an understanding about the guarantees to be demanded to secure the application of reforms promised. As a precedent, the action of the Powers in 1860 in Syria, which was successful, is recommended. What is meant by guarantees is not new, having been often discussed in past years, but now that the Powers must give a decision on the subject, it is undoubtedly the weightiest that has yet come before them. Russia keeps nominally to the English proposals, but thus proposes to go a step beyond. A great step it is, involving, as it does, the taking out of the Porte's hands the future organization of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, and providing for the occupation of those provinces, although, regarding the latter provision, the Syrian precedent hardly applies. The *Times*, in a leader says: Russia cannot too emphatically be warned that in proposing the occupation of Bulgaria, the Czar has mislead the mind of Europe. The *Times* understands that it was not proposed that the Russian and Austrian fleets should watch the Bosphorus, but the fleets of England and France. There is no need for such a proposal, as the English fleet is watching the Bosphorus now, and intends to remain there until the storm clouds blow away from the most coveted naval station in the world. But the scheme of the Russian troops marching to Bulgaria is a master piece of boldness and audacity. Bulgaria is the key of Turkey. Should the Government of the Czar insist on its occupation, it will lay itself open to the darkest suspicions. Every country in Europe would say that its ardent championship of the Christian subjects of the Porte was a cover for designs of conquest, and dreams of Pan-sclavism would spread general alarm.

Great Britain.

AN AMERICAN "SPIRITUALIST" FRAUD COMES TO GRIEF.

LONDON, October 2.—The American spiritual medium, Dr. Slade, appeared at Bow street Police Court to-day in answer to two summons taken out by Professor Edwin Ray Lankester, F. R. S., &c. The first summons is under the vagrant act, and the second charges him with conspiring with one Simmons (his assistant) to defraud. The charge of conspiracy was first proceeded with. Professor Lankester deposed that he had seen Slade himself write messages which he professed were spiritual manifestations. The case excites great interest, and the court room was crowded. After a hearing the case was adjourned for one week, Slade and Simmons being admitted to bail.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, October 2.—At a meeting of the Reform Club in Manchester last night, Right Hon. John Bright made a speech on the Eastern question. He said he thought a meeting of Parliament was desirable. It would result in a new policy, probably under a new ministry. It would stamp the future policy of the country with the solemn decision that the blood and treasure of England should never again be wasted in behalf of the Ottoman power. Turkey should be left to the fate which Providence had decreed for corruption and tyranny.

A TREATY NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 3.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: The *Free Press* hears that Russia and the United States concluded a treaty last August by which the former cedes part of Okhotsk in Siberia and adjacent territory on the seashore in exchange for iron clads and a sum of 16,000,000 roubles, and that a Russian crew has already left for America.

Spain.

QUEEN ISABELLA STILL A CAUSE OF EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, October 2.—A special from Barcelona to the *Times* says: "In the political world here everything is in a state of restworld here everything is in a state of restless and feverish excitement. The disputes between ex-Queen Isabella and the Ministry relative to the former's pecuniary claims, have brought contempt and ridicule on all concerned. General Martinez Campos and Primo Di Rivera are understood to be warm supporters of Isabella's claims.

Greece.

AN AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY TALKED OF.

ATHENS, October 2.—A meeting attended by 5,000 persons was held here at which the intolerable position of the Greek provinces in Turkey was discussed. A proposal for the augmentation of the Greek army and navy was enthusiastically greeted.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—The steamship Idaho, which left this port September 27, and Queenstown September 28, for New York, is returning with her machinery disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, October 2.—The steamship Ohio, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

Jack Frost.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—There was a heavy frost last night, but little damage will probably result owing to the drouth. This relieves all anxiety in regard to the yellow fever here.

OMAHA, NEB., October 2.—Saturday night the water froze to a thickness of about one-eighth of an inch, but the weather has moderated considerably since.

MONTGOMERY, October 2.—There was a heavy frost here this morning.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for September.

Decrease During the Month, $2,915,365.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of September:

Six per cent. bonds	$884,999,450
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450
Total coin bonds	$1,697,320,100
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	2,733,590
Legal tenders	$388,361,472
Certificates of deposit	34,520,000
Fractional currency	29,896,415
Coin certificates	29,777,900
Total without interest	$ 402,717,787
Total debt	$2,176,776,418
Total interest	27,128,227
Total debt and interest	$2,203,902,645
Cash in Treasury—coin	$ 64,504,124
Cash in Treasury—currency	12,521,945
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,520,000
Total in Treasury	$ 111,030,069
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,093,181,941
Decrease of debt during September	$ 2,915,365
Decrease since June 30, 1876	7,172,769
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,950,393
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,129,824

POSTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Some Interesting Testimony Elicited at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 2.—The first session in this city of the Postal Railway Commission commenced at the Galt House this morning. Albert Fink, of Louisville, one of the most competent railroad statisticians in the country, was examined at great length upon two points. The commissioners say his testimony was of great practical importance. The board has for some time been endeavoring to ascertain an equitable basis for compensation to railway companies for postal transportation, but found much difficulty in obtaining from officials a statement of the methods by which they themselves arrived at what they regarded adequate compensation for this service. Mr. Fink announced unreservedly that in his judgment a rate of payment fifty per cent. above cost of operating the mails would be equitable compensation received by the managers of such roads for other kind of transportation. On the question of speed Commissioner Bangs and others were equally explicit and clearly expressed. He declared in favor of the practicability of ascertaining the cost of increased speed of postal transportation, and in order to ascertain the rate of payment for such increased speed, announced the novel, but reasonable theory, that it would involve no material increase in the cost of fuel to move a railroad train fifty miles in one hour than it would if it moved two hours, but as the amount of steam required to move a train at the greater speed would be twice as much in the same time, and the steam generating power of a locomotive being limited, the weight it could haul at double the speed would be only one-half. Dr. E. D. Standiford, President, and D. W. C. Rowland, Superintendent of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, made statements relative to the postal railway service. The session will continue until to-morrow evening, when the Commissioners go to Nashville and Atlanta.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Horrible Murder in Massachusets.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 2.—A horrible and mysterious murder was committed in the east part of Shrewsbury, a farming town six miles from this city, to-night. The victim was John Bullard, a man about forty-five years of age. He, with his brother, lived in a house alone, carrying on a farm. About seven o'clock John was left alone in the house, his brother going to the store about a mile distant. He was gone about one hour, and upon returning a horrible scene was presented. John was lying on the floor, his body covered with blood, the head nearly severed from the body, and long, deep cuts about the head and face. The body was also badly cut and blood still flowed from numerous wounds. Lying by the side of the body was a large hatchet, with which the terrible deed was committed. The object supposed to have been money. Last week the man sold a cow for fifty dollars, and this afternoon received a similar amount for the sale of some calves. This money is missing, and was undoubtedly taken by the murderer. No clue has yet been discovered.

Incendiarism at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 2.—On Saturday night the County Court House was set on fire in the office of the Register of Deeds. The fire was extinguished with some damage to the books. Two books were missing entirely. To-day Dr. J. S. Burns was arrested with the missing books in his possession. He had recently bought an abstract of titles covering all but these two books, and would have made a large amount of money had he not been detected.

Revenue Officer Murdered in Tennessee

MEMPHIS, October 2.—On last Saturday Captain F. H. Torbett and S. H. McAlexander, Deputy United States Marshal, attempted to arrest a moonshiner named Giles, in Henry county, Tennessee, who resisted and fired upon the officers, killing Torbett and then fired the other barrel of the shot gun at McAlexander, the charge passing through his cloak. Giles then fled. McAlexander arrived here this morning with the body of Captain Torbett. Giles is a desperate character, and was badly wounded recently by Deputy Marshal Gibson in resisting an arrest. Torbett was formerly captain in the Sixteenth United States Infantry.

A Blind Man Murders His Family and Commits Suicide—Burglary.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Julius Blank, a blind professor of music, residing on the top floor, at No. 301 West Third-third street, shot his wife last night, inflicting a mortal wound. He also shot his child, Amelia, three and a half years old. She died soon. He then shot himself, killing himself instantly.

Burglars entered the store of Franklin Horton, 42 Alton street, Saturday night or Sunday, and broke open the safe and secured $20,000 worth of jewelry. No articles were made.

Attack on Texas Outlaws.

GALVESTON, October 2.—The *News'* San Antonia special says a detachment of McNally's company, under Sergeant Armstrong, attacked a party of outlaws on Escanoz lake, near Eagle Pass, and killed five and wounded one and captured fifty horses and a large number of cattle.

The Moody and Sankey Meetings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 2.—The noon prayer-meeting to-day, led by Moody and Sankey, filled the upper hall. About one hundred ministers of Chicago and vicinity were on the platform. Mr. Moody gave a running commentary on the fifty-first Psalm. Dr. Mitchell spoke on penitence, advising those who were weeping to dry their tears, break off their sins and do works suitable for repentance. Mr. Moody, at the evening meeting, said the noon meeting, with its deep religious power, was even more encouraging than the great crowds at the tabernacle on Sunday. In the tabernacle at eight o'clock, nearly six thousand people assembled. Mr. Moody preached on "Courage." Mr. Sankey sang "Waiting and Watching" with effect. The leading city clergy are engaging heartily in the meeting, which are becoming the chief topics of thought and conversation in the city. The success of the revival work seems to be assured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Falling succeeded during the night with rising barometer, fresh and brisk southerly winds, veering to west and northwest, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

A special from Williamstown says the entire Sophomore class, at Williams College, has been suspended for "rushing" Freshmen.

A fire broke out in the Board of Trade building, Indianapolis, yesterday morning at two o'clock. The damage to the building is $2,500; fully covered by insurance.

The rainfall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 1.25 inches; New England, 0.85; Middle Atlantic States, 1.70; South Atlantic States, 0.00; Eastern Gulf States, 0.04; Western Gulf States, 0.35; Lower Lake region, 1.10; Upper Lake region, 0.45; Ohio Valley, 0.42; Tennessee, 0.09; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.58; Missouri Valley, 0.06; Minnesota, 0.20.

BLAINE VS. ADAMS.

The Maine Senator and the Massachusetts Vacillator.

Plain Truths Very Plainly Told.

A Bad Record for the Democratic Candidate for Governor of the Bay State.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Hon. James G. Blaine was introduced on 'Change to-day by Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, President of that body, and made a brief speech. His remarks were devoid of politics, but he urged upon the members the importance of the improvement of the navigation in Western rivers, and the necessity of persistence at Washington to accomplish their ends. His remarks received careful attention, and were warmly applauded.

In a speech this evening at a political gathering, he referred as follows to Hon. Charles Francis Adams:

"I observe that some political letters of Charles Francis Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, are being disseminated through the Associated Press and circulated as campaign tracts among his brother Democrats of the West. In these letters, Mr. Adams goes out of his way quite gratuitously to speak of myself in a tone that is personally offensive. I have neither the time nor the desire to exchange personalities with any one in this campaign, but there is a very important chapter in the political life of Mr. Adams which, at this time, should be recalled. I commend the facts which I am about to set forth to those voters who may be led by the sound of Mr. Adams' name, to give heed to his counsel. I shall speak from the record and by the record. After the Republican victory of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Adams, then a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, sought with all his influence to deprive the country of every thing that would be gained in the struggle. If anything had been settled by that election, it was that slavery should be put in the course of extinction by prohibiting its introduction into free territory; and, as soon as the Southern Democrats in Congress began their threats of disunion, Mr. Adams knees smote together, and his tongue became palsied for any utterance except in support of slavery. His whole course during the closing session of the Thirty sixth Congress, intervening between Mr. Lincoln's election and his inauguration, was one of treason to the cause and desertion from the cause of the Union. He offered every humiliating concession to the South, agreed to abandon the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and as the climax of degrading and dishonoring concessions, he offered to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to render the abolition of slavery impossible so long as a single slave State should exist. The amendment so warmly urged by Mr. Adams declared, in effect, that no amendment to the Constitution in any way interfering with the slavery of the States should ever be even so much as proposed, except by one of the slave States, and would not be adopted except with the consent of every slave State. When in 1836 Arkansas applied for admission in the Union with a constitution which forever prohibited the Legislature from touching slavery except with the consent of the slaveholders, John Quincy Adams declared such a provision to be infamous beyond the power of all definition and Charles Francis Adams, in 1861, offered, and urged, and entreated, and pleaded for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which applied to the whole country a far more infamous principle than was contained in the Arkansas Constitution of 1836. Every franchise you enjoy under the Constitution of the United States—your right to vote, your freedom of religious opinion, your trial by jury, your right even to representation in Congress—all rest upon the ordinary process of amending the Constitution. But Adams proposed to give slavery a more sacred guarantee than it had ever been given to liberty, and to enshrine as something of superior right, placing it beyond the power of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the United States to abolish it, unless a slave State should propose it, and every other slave State vote for it. There is no parallel to this in history. No ukase of Russian despotism in the darkest days of Roman tyranny ever so bound its own hands and placed beyond its own power, mercy and the work of righteousness in the future, as Mr. Adams proposed to bind the hands of the United States and deprive our own Government for all time of the power to emasticate a single slave so long as one slave State should object; and Mr. Adams has never forgiven Abraham Lincoln for defeating this atrocious measure. Fortunately by Mr. Lincoln's silent influence, exerted from his Illinois home through Owen Lovejoy, Elihu Washburne and other representative friends in Congress, the odious proposition was strangled without even coming to a decisive vote, for not until Mr. Adams had made an elaborate plea for it; and years after Mr. Lincoln had gone to a martyr's grave—a grave bedewed with the tears of millions, including those emancipated negroes whom Mr. Adams had sought to keep in eternal bondage—Adams took occasion, in a eulogy of Mr. Seward, to depreciate and belittle and dishonor the grandest man that has sat in the Presidential chair since George Washington.

Mr. Adams, in this petty and paltry source, was seeking an ignoble revenge over the dead patriot, who, when living, could never refer to the constitutional amendment which Mr. Adams advocated without a chill of horror. Mr. Lincoln, indeed, often declared that no crisis of the war was so terrible and no possible issue of it so destructive, as the proposition of Mr. Adams to forever the continuance of the Union on a remorseless and hopeless and endless servitude of an entire race of men. Mr. Lincoln did not believe that God would permit the perpetuity of a nation founded upon such an atrocious wrong and crime.

In view of Mr. Adams course towards Mr. Lincoln in his grave, the friends of Governor Hayes will estimate his criticism of that honored leader and true man at precisely its just value. But for the honor of New England, I would say that of all her representatives, Mr. Adams stood alone. I thank God, in supplicating this infamous proposition, every one of the Massachusetts representatives was opposed to it, including Hon. Alexander H. Rice, the present Republican Governor of that State, and candidate for re-election against Mr. Adams. Indeed, from all New England, as I have already said, in that hour of supreme trial no other Republican proved false to her principles and her teaching save only the weak inheritance should have made him the foremost defender of the right; and after Mr. Adams had made this fearful offer of the eternal permanence of slavery to the ranting Democratic disunionists of the South, he superadded to it, in a formal speech, the intimation that if it was not acceptable to the South, he might himself favor disunion if it could be of a peaceable character. And now, with this record, Mr. Adams naturally and properly supports Tilden; and the lengths he would go to conciliate the rebel Democratic element may be inferred from the extent to which he was willing to go in 1861, when he was ready and eager, on the heels of a national Republican victory to concede more to the slave interest than its extremest fire-eating advocate had ever demanded in Congress. Imagine, if you can, tell me if you will, one possible condition the South would impose on the legislation of Congress that Mr. Adams would not gladly support, one possible exaction the rebel Democrats could make that Mr. Adams would not gladly concede? Would he hesitate at anything a solid South should demand? Would he interpose his influence against the payment of any amount of rebel claims? Would he, I ask in all sincerity, ever enter a protest against taking the right of suffrage from the colored men whose hopeless and endless enslavement he so lately advocated? When Massachusetts forgets the Republican teachings of John Quincy Adams, she will elect his son Governor of the proud old Commonwealth.

I have said that I have no time and no desire for personalities. If I had, I might readily indulge myself at Mr. Adams' expense. The personal and political speech at Washington in 1861 was busy with Mr. Adams' name, and it was currently said that he obtained the mission to England in a manner and by means which he would now gladly consign to oblivion, and which his children would blush to have repeated. I have no disposition to indulge in that line of discussion, and, therefore, confine myself to Mr. Adams' record on public questions. Nor have I any wish to comment on his utter disregard of the difference of principles between the two great political parties, standing as he has for years ready to accept a nomination from either. Still less do I desire to rehearse the assumed belief in certain quarters that Mr. Adams' candidacy of the Democratic party was the result of a regular bargain between himself and Mr. Tilden, in which Mr. Adams agreed to give the respectability of his name to the Democratic party, and Mr. Tilden agreed, if elected, to make Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. I have no taste for such gossip, and I only refer to its currency that Mr. Adams may be reminded that he lives in a political house containing a great deal of glass, and that he may not, with impunity, throw stones at his neighbors, nor loosely indulge in railing accusations against those who consciously maintain as high a standard of honor as he preaches himself, and higher, perhaps, than he has already practiced.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

BEACON PARK RACES, BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 2.—The race in the 2:22 class, Beacon Park, unfinished on Saturday, was completed to-day, May Bird winning the heat in 2:25 and the race, Bella second, Annie Collins third.

MYSTIC PARK RACES.

BOSTON, October 2.—Five thousand people were at Mystic Park to-day and witnessed the race between Smuggler and Judge Fullerton, purse $1,500, $1,000 to the first, $500 to the second.

Smuggler	1	1	2	1
Judge Fullerton	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:20, 2:21¾, 2:25¾, 2:21¾.

The race for $1,000, Comee, Bella, Annie Collins and May Bird started first, second and last. Each won a heat. Time, 2:22½, 2:22½, 2:26.

Postponed till to-morrow. In the last heat Bella and Comee collided and the drivers were thrown out. No injury to men or horses.

THE CENTENNIAL RACES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—The Federal race for six-year olds, purse $2,500, $1,200 to first, $650 to second, $400 to third and $250 to fourth, was the first on the programme for the last day of the Breeders' Centennial trotting meeting. The entries were Blackwood, Jr., Dame Trot and Rosewood. The first-named won in three straight heats. Summary:

Blackwood, Jr.	1	1	1
Dame Trot	2	2	2
Rosewood	3	3	3

Time, 2:27¼, 2:30½, 2:31½.

In the national cup race, Blackwood, Jr., also came off victor, his time being 2:23. His competitor was the black stallion Governor Sprague, whose first mile was made in 2:25½, and second in 2:23¾.

Goldsmith Maid's three trials against time closed the meeting. The track was not in remarkably good condition, and the Maid was consequently let's fortunate than formerly. Her time was 2:22¾, 2:17½, 2:17.

YELLOW FEVER.

Elmira's Mite for the Stricken Cities.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 2.—Eleven hundred dollars were raised here to-day for the yellow fever sufferers at Savannah and Brunswick.

DEATHS IN SAVANNAH YESTERDAY.

SAVANNAH, October 2.—Yellow fever interments 28.

ST. LOUIS.

Opening of the Great Fair.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—The sixteenth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened at their extensive and highly improved grounds in the northwestern suburbs to-day, under the most favorable auspices. The weather was charming, and the attendance unusually large for an opening. The day, as has been the custom for a number of years, has been the children's day, all exhibitors under fourteen years of age being admitted free; and although the public school scholars were not granted a holiday as a single slave State would not allow children on the grounds, all of whom enjoyed themselves to the utmost extent. Some of the departments were in a somewhat crowded and incomplete condition, as is usual on the first day, but by to-morrow everything will be in order and the most extensive and varied exhibition ever presented here will be fully underway. The city is filling up rapidly, every train and steamer that arrives being crowded with visitors, a thousands more could not go to the Centennial will flock here from all the surrounding States. The success of the fair is assured from the start.

CASUALTIES.

An Old Man Drowned at Wellsburg, West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSBURG, October 2.—Thomas Hodgins, an old man seventy years of age, was drowned in the river at Wellsburg, W. Va., on Saturday morning. He was engaged in hauling water with a horse and water cart. The horse became unmanageable, and went in immediately to the assistance of Mr. Hodgins, and he was taken to shore, but all efforts to restore him to life were in vain. Hodgins had a brother drowned in the Ohio river some two years ago.

Two Men Killed and Nine Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—By the bursting of a boiler of an engine used in driving a grain separator on the farm of William Johnson, near Agro, Ind., on Saturday, two young men, Ross and Reddy Johnson, were instantly killed and nine others were injured, some of them seriously.

Resumption of Operations in the Anthracite Region.

WILKESBARRE, PA., October 2.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company has resumed work at all their collieries with a full force, at full time. Large sales of coal to iron manufacturers of the Lehigh have been made, who are putting their furnaces into blast. The daily shipments over the Central Railroad of New Jersey amount to 15,000 tons. The company have 15,000 employees at work. A recent payment to them, together with remunerative prices, has brightened prospects throughout this region.

Funeral of James Lick.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The funeral of James Lick is postponed till Wednesday. It is now ascertained the deceased expressed a desire to be buried on the summit of Mount Hamilton, the site of the observatory provided for by his funds. Mr. John Lick, it is now believed, is about to become heir in response to telegrams. Members of the Board of Trustees express confidence that no effort will be made by him to break the trust deed.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS YESTERDAY—REPUBLICAN GAINS.

NORWICH, CONN., October 2.—Norwich goes Republican at the town election by 571 majority, against 255 at the spring election. The vote for license 1,253 to 248 against it. All the six Constitutional amendments are ratified by about sixty to one. Canterbury shows a Republican gain of forty, and Plainfield fifty. Other trifling Republican gains and general ratification of the amendments in Eastern Connecticut.

HARTFORD, October 2.—The elections, so far as heard from in this vicinity, show gains from last year in favor of the Republicans. In Hartford the Republicans elect the first selectman and assessor and three constables. Most of the other officers are Democratic. In Waterbury, a strong Democratic town, the Republicans elect a majority of the Aldermen and Councilmen, and city officers are generally Democratic. Other towns heard from are as follows: Democratic, East Hartford, Winchester, Middletown, Windham, New London, Derby; Republican, Avon, Canton, West Hartford, Simsbury, Enfield, Rocky Hill, Manchester, Vernon, Norwich, Plymouth, Essex, Madison, East Haven; divided, East Windsor, New Britain. The Constitutional amendments have been carried, preventing an increase of members of the Legislature in new towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants, making Common Pleas Judges' term four, City Judges two, and Probate Judges two years; making the compensation of members of the Legislature $300 and mileage, erasing the word "white" from the electoral qualifications. A majority of the towns vote for liquor license.

State.

A Democratic "reform" procession in Crawford county was commanded by men who had done the State service for a number of years in the penitentiary. "Birds of a feather."

BROOKVILLE, September 29.—The Republican Senatorial conferees of Indiana and Jefferson counties, after balloting since the 27th instant, to-day nominated Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana county, as a candidate for the Senate in this district.

CRESSON, September 29.—The Democratic Senatorial Conference of Cambria and Blair counties met to-day, and after a great number of ballots adjourned to meet on the 6th of October. Cambria supported F. A. Shoemaker, Blair W. Fisk Conrad.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Committee has arranged for fifty-six meetings within the next two weeks. The whole State is now thoroughly organized, and meetings are held nightly in every county, under the supervision of the local committees.

F. A. Beamish, Democratic nominee for the State Senate from the Scranton district, is badly wanted by the Tax-payers' Association of that city who offer a reward for his apprehension in time for trial before the present term of court, under indictment for embezzlement and forgery.

The Republican Congressional conferees of the Sixth district (Chester and Delaware counties) met at the Bingham House, on the 30th ult., and nominated William Ward, Esq., of Chester, to Congress, to succeed Hon. Washington L. Townsend, the present popular and efficient Representative.

The Gettysburg *Compiler* asks Colonel Chestnut to withdraw in favor of Adams in the Thirty-second Senatorial district, but the *Democratic Chronicle*, of Pittsburg, urges upon Colonel Chestnut "to consider well before he does an act that would be very unsatisfactory to the voters of Cumberland county."

It has become the general sentiment that Mr. Mutchler cannot new withdraw without compromising his reputation, and that Mr. Bridges must stay in the field unless he is willing to forfeit the high esteem of his old supporters. His enemies of the rival factions would use his retirement to his disadvantage.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

The Republicans of Lehigh county met in convention at Allentown on Saturday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Ernest A. Muhlenberg, Esq., Captain H. S. Harte and Paul Balliet; Poor Director, Levi Lichtenwallner; Jury Commissioner, John Cuilberson; Trustees of Academy, E. S. Shimer and H. H. Fisher. The Congressional Conferees are Messrs. E. B. Young, Wm. P. Snyder, Edward Ruhe, J. W. Mickley and O. L. Schreiber.

General.

Hon. John Tyler, Jr., of Virginia, advises the Old Line Whigs to support Hayes and Wheeler.

A number of Chinamen have been naturalized and will vote in Massachusetts, this autumn.

A new and valuable recruit to the Hayes legion is ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California.

The Albany *Times* (Dem.) is afraid that even lithographed letters will not save Tilden this time.

In Iowa the "illiterate constitute but five per cent. of her voters," which accounts for her heavy Republican majorities.

It is announced that Mr. William M. Evarts will speak for the Republicans in Indiana before the October election.

The Hornellsville *Herald*, a prohibition paper, has hauled down the Prohibition ticket and hoisted the names of Hayes and Wheeler.

Blowing up Hell Gate just previous to the election, gives extraordinary facilities for importation of Democratic voters into New York city.

It was a sharp and true saying by George Wm. Curtis that the nomination of Charles Francis Adams was "made for export, and not for home consumption."

An impecunious Tilden and Hendricks Club at Davenport, Iowa, begged of the Hayes and Wheeler Cadets of the same city the use of their uniforms on the occasion of a reform parade.

Ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California, writes that, though retired from active participation in political affairs, he will give an earnest support to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

An old-line Texas Democrat says that the nomination of the ex-rebel Colonel Giddings for Congress in his district is offensive to the better elements of the party, and that he will not vote for him.

Hon. Carl Schurz speaks in Massillon, October 5th, and in Akron on the following day. He says he is the Democratic papers were saying about Mr. Schurz having been withdrawn from the stump?

An exchange says that there are sixty-eight daily German papers in the United States; that only twenty-five of them are supporting Tilden, and that thirty-three are supporting Hayes and Wheeler.

In a few days the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York will be such a lonely, desolate cast-away, high and dry on the barren shores of Salt river, that he will sign himself "Lucius Robinson Crusoe."—*Troy Budget.*

Colonel Cuthbert, of the New York *Herald*, has watched the steady, slow decrease of the Democratic vote in the country more carefully than any politician living. He has attended one hundred and fifty-one hangings.—*Hawkeye.*

Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana, will address a Republican meeting at the East Divergood, Ohio, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. Invitations have been extended to all of the neighboring towns, and a rousing meeting is anticipated.

The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in the Centennial State—Colorado—is under indictment for having stolen a flock of 1,200 sheep. The State is counted sure for the Republicans by a majority of from two to three thousand.

Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, who has been claimed for Tilden as an old Republican, proves to be an old-line Democrat, with all that the term implies. By the way, why do the Tildenites take it for granted that all learned Professors must be Republicans?

The justification for the Democratic mob which broke up the Republican meeting in Toledo is, that the posted bills announcing the meeting "were not properly worded." Hereafter, proof sheets of the Republican posters must be submitted to the Democratic committees, and approved by them, in order to keep off the Kuklux.

What an opportunity for "retrenchment" was lost by the ex-Confederate House when it allowed an item of $5,000 "for bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes" to go into an appropriation bill. Had it ever been suspected that Tweed was to be brought back, the appropriation would have been referred out of existence.

Colonel Fred. Hecker, in a speech in Ohio recently, said when in Europe in 1873 he was told by one of the largest banking houses in the old country that "Tilden had his fingers in all the dirty transactions which caused European bankers to invest in all the bad, worthless railroad bonds of America." He added that the impression created abroad by bringing forward such a candidate for President was very bad.

Mr. John Kelly says that "there are organizations in New York for the purpose of carrying from New York city its worst classes to vote in the State of Indiana." This frank and free confession of the purpose on the part of the Democracy to export repeaters would be a matter of surprise to anybody but the imprudent speaker. Everybody knows that the worst classes in New York vote the Democratic ticket, early, late and often.

When you complain about Federal taxation, workingmen, just think how you would like to pay a thousand or two millions of taxes for the use of Southern battle fields, rails of Southern fences, toll on Southern turnpikes for the passage of Union troops who were fighting to save the Union, oxen, cows, mules, hogs, and so forth, that were probably consumed by rebel soldiers. You will surely have these claims to pay, men and brethren, if you elect a Democratic President and Congress. —*Dayton Journal.*

If Mr. Tilden's defense is so complete, so crushing, and all that, why are the Democratic papers so earnestly engaged in fortifying the document by every device known to the newspaper craft? Do not these moleeyed editors see that by continuing to defend their candidate beyond the limits he has set for them, they create the suspicion that his defense is unsatisfactory and insufficient, and furnish proof of their conviction to that effect? Verily the New York *Sun* was right when it declared that Tilden's campaign was damaged by "min compops."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The situation in the South is thus summed up by Mr. J. W. DeForest in a letter to the *Nation:* "I cannot help believing and earnestly feeling that the patriotic North should not hasten to abdicate in favor of a pardoned rebellion which still seeks to retain its political unity and to regain control of the national power. No people in all history has ever done such a deed of self-abnegation and self-condemnation; no people, as I fear, could do such a deed without having its meekness abused, and without being taught under the lash the wisdom of self-respect."

When Hayes was urged to remove the Democratic State Librarian, he wrote: "The present incumbent of the Librarianship

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1876.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has resumed the quarto form. The *Chronicle* is a staunch Republican journal, and is doing yeoman service for the party of liberty and progress.

REMEMBER that next Friday is the last day for the payment of taxes in order to vote at the election in November. If you have not paid a State or county tax within two years previous to the election you cannot vote.

THE Bankers' Convention, which meets in Philadelphia to-day, will discuss questions of more than mere professional importance. The relations which this great and growing interest holds to the industries of the country will be fully considered.

IN passing sentence upon a prisoner, the other day, Recorder HACKETT, of New York, said that he wondered that the Almighty had not visited that city with His wrath, like Sodom and Gomorrah, for its wickedness. New York city is the Gibraltar of Democracy.

IF THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is to be believed, TILDEN will vote for the Republican Presidential candidate. That paper says: "The Credit Mobilier rascals are all expected to array themselves on the side of HAYES." TILDEN, it will be remembered, was the father of that conspiracy.

THERE are reasonable grounds for believing that Connecticut will be redeemed from the Democracy in November, and that her six electoral votes will be cast for HAYES and WHEELER. New England has been united at every Presidential election held since the Republican party was founded, and she should certainly reunite in this Centennial year.

THE New York *Mail* tenderly soothes the agony of the Democratic press of that city over the report that 185,000 voters are on the lists in Philadelphia, and the complaint that "New York has not as many by 40,000," by asking how came the Democratic census of 1875 to return over *two hundred and thirty-one thousand voters* in that same New York city.

GENERAL REVEREND GREEN CLAY SMITH, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, is of the myriad-minded order of men. In addition to being a warrior, a preacher and a politician, he was last week sworn in as an attorney of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and now comes the Richmond *Register*, of that State, and says he is to become editor of a weekly newspaper.

IT TURNS out that the Democratic House, at its late session, did actually appropriate $485,000 for the payment of Southern claims arising out of the war. The same body, it should be remembered, repealed the rule requiring persons presenting claims to give evidence that they had not been in the rebel service. This is simply the beginning. The election of TILDEN would remove all restraint, and claims and appropriations running up into the billions would be pushed through at railroad speed. Will Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRANE inform their constituents how they voted upon the above named appropriation?

THE Democratic procession on Saturday night has been greatly overrated. There were about 5,800 torches in line, but this included minors, unnaturalized foreigners, delegations from Butler, Armstrong and other counties, and large number of Democrats from Cambria, Westmoreland, Indiana and other counties, who were packed into the ward delegations. There never was a procession so padded and swollen by outside help. There were not probably more than 2,500 Allegheny county votes in the crowd, and our procession on Saturday night will knock the spots off this display.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is authority for the statement that of all the prominent crooked whiskyites in that city only *one* supports HAYES and WHEELER. They have had a taste of Republican administration, and they don't like it. Another fact is equally significant. Nine of the ten city members of the Board of County Commissioners are supporters of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Several of them are under indictment for alleged frauds committed upon the county treasury, and only two or three of them retain the confidence of the community which intrusted them with the cares and responsibilities of office. Caught in the toils of the law, and regarded with distrust and aversion, these men turn lovingly to the Democratic party, the sure refuge of rogues.

TO-DAY the Centennial State of Colorado holds her first election as a State, choosing her first Governor, all her State and county officers, and members of the State Legislature. The State will follow the custom of Southern States before the war, in which her three Presidential electors will be chosen by the Legislature elected to-day. The great interest will thus centre on the Legislature more than upon the Governor and State officers. The Legislature will also choose two United States Senators. In 1872 the Republicans had a majority of 1,336 in a vote of 13,856; but in 1874, the Democrats elected their delegate to Congress by 2,163 in a vote of 16,563. Though of comparatively little significance in the general campaign, the election is by no means inconsequent, and the result will be awaited with considerable public interest.

INDICATIONS of a sound and real revival of business multiply on almost every hand. There remains only this important element to assure a steady, healthful movement toward real prosperity, and that is a safe and steady political policy. If this is defeated, and a change is inaugurated to place us all at sea again, with new policies and experiments and Southern disturbances, capital will lie dormant, business confidence gow in the course of restoration will relapse into distrust; we may and probably shall have in that event worse times than ever, certainly the improving tendencies now apparent will be checked. Business men are thoughtfully considering the situation in its political bearing; every one should consider it in this light, and so act and vote as not to interrupt the natural flow of the prosperous tide which is now setting in.

THE American Press Association was summarily brought to an end on Saturday last, in New York city, and the National Press Association was immediately organized out of the material of the defunct corporation. It is alleged that the old company had recently been frustrated in all its efforts to increase its facilities, and had been running into debt, mainly through the action of one man, who controlled a majority of the stock, and held the position of treasurer. The minority, however, aided by the manager, quietly organized a new company, and on Saturday night last discharged all the employees and correspondents of the American Press Association, and immediately hired them again for the new company. Thus Mr. R. JOHNSTON was left with a majority of the stock and with an office, but without an employee to furnish news, or any newspaper to take news if it were furnished. Mr. JOHNSTON pronounces the affair a roguish piece of business, intended to cheat him and the creditors of the association. He intends to apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the new concern from using the machinery of the old.

HORACE GREELEY set it down as an axiom that while all Democrats were not horse thieves, all horse thieves were Democrats. The truth of this statement is strangely illustrated by the tender treatment awarded to the YOUNGER brothers in Missouri. There were three or four of those brothers, and they were the head of a huge gang of thieves who stopped railroad trains and robbed them, and made themselves a terror throughout the State. But they were Democrats, and the State authorities were never equal to the task of arresting them. Several attempts were made, but they were mere feints, and intended only for show. The St. Louis *Globe* says of them:

> The Youngers were safe in their depredations so long as they remained in the Democratic State of Missouri. They were patriots here, and the Legislature was at one time about to grant them a general amnesty.

These robbers, however, ventured into the Republican State of Minnesota. There had grown bold by the immunity shown them in Missouri, and in their reckless daring they organized a raid upon a bank in Northfield and committed the horrible crime of murdering the Cashier for refusing to deliver up the bank keys. The result was that the citizens of Minnesota gave themselves no rest until the gang was captured. The people of that Republican State were not deterred by any political considerations. A thief, with them, is a thief, whether Republican or Democrat, while in Missouri the dominant party does not arrest such fellows as the YOUNGERS for fear of hurting their cause thereby.

THE Democracy had a fine turnout on Saturday night which reflected credit on their County Committee. We looked in vain, however, for the waving plume and prancing steed of JAMES HENDRICKS HOPKINS. The red fire, the Roman candles, the rockets, the transparencies, rich in acrostics and luminous with satire, wit and tallow-dips, and the rank and file in great numbers bearing lighted torches, were all on view, and afforded a fine spectacular display. But where was that great Democratic leader, HOPKINS? Was he voluntarily absent from such an outpouring of Democratic enthusiasm in Allegheny county, or had he been shelved by the managers of the party as a matter of expediency? That great champion of "reform" should have been on hand, by all means, carrying, of course, not the Democratic banner, but having it carefully and closely furled. Mounted on a milk-white charger, and clad in snowy white, or better still in Confederate grey, bearing aloft an illuminated banner with no such miserable device as "*What is all this worth?*" inscribed, but that other sentiment, dear to every Democratic heart, "TILDEN, HENDRICKS, HOPKINS and reform!" Thus panoplied and arrayed, he would had been the cynosure of every eye; but, alas! this great feature of the Democratic demonstration was dexterously omitted, and the public were grievously disappointed thereat. Such illustrious obscurity savors of too much modesty entirely. Mr. HOPKINS and his friends should "discriminate" between what is due to the party itself, and to the personal ambition and aims of their candidate. It is true there is nothing so becomes a man, upon occasion, as meekness and humility. But there are times when it is out of place, and, indeed, savors of cowardice. Let Mr. HOPKINS show himself among those he professes to love so much, and of whose principles he is the especial champion and chosen Representative. Let Mr. HOPKINS be as clearly and intensely Democratic when at home in Pittsburgh, as he is when in Washington as a Representative in the National Capitol.

THE decrease in the import trade of the United States, accompanied by a corresponding increase of exports, now for a number of months past, still continues. Our imports of merchandise in August, as shown by the last monthly return of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, amounted to $35,314,864, as against $44,191,-673 for the same month of 1875, and $45,-217,367 in 1874, the decline compared with the like month of the last two years being at the rate of about 20 per cent. The exports of domestic produce for the same month, expressed in currency values, are stated at $43,286,074, against $35,209,437 last year, an increase of $7,586,637, or at the rate of 21½ per cent. The first eight months of the calendar year show a very remarkable falling off in imports. The total importations, specie included, exhibit a decline, compared with the same period of last year, of $69,083,779, or at the rate of nearly $103,500,000 per annum. The exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, as reduced to gold value by the Bureau, amount for the same period to $362,200,000, against $523,400,000 last year, showing an increase of $38,800,000 in gold value. Speaking of the remarkable disparity between our imports and exports indicated by these figures, the New York *Bulletin* says:

> It is the result of the general economy of consumption. We have consumed less of imported goods, and therefore have imported less, the contraction in this branch of trade having been at the yearly rate of $94,800,000. We have consumed less of domestic products, in proportion to production, and have therefore had more for export, the increase of this exportable surplus having been at the rate of $56,500,000 per annum. As a result of this constantly augmenting creditor balance, we have been able to trade back from Europe a very considerable amount of securities, especially United States bonds, which had previously been bought from us at much lower figures.

These facts also show that the foreign market for our commodities is widening, that our credit is steadily gaining in strength, that the return of prosperity is drawing nearer and nearer, and that the "hard times" Democracy find the very ground on which they stand and croak sliding from under their feet.

"COLONIZING" voters, is a purely Democratic custom, never initiated in a single instance since its organization by the Republican party. The reason is simple enough. To crush the ballot with false votes is to strike a direct blow against national existence, while the whole past, present and future object of the Republican party has been and is to maintain national existence through the purity of the ballot. It is otherwise with the Democratic party. Under cover of a general attack on Republican party management in Indiana there have been forwarded directly from New York city a large number of Democratic professional ward managers and pugilists to meet others from large Western cities who are collecting gangs of repeaters to take possession of the polls in that State wherever it is possible, and vote when they can. In the Southern tier of counties they propose to run the election entirely, and the "short hairs" in New York who are aware of what is being done have grown so jubilant over the scheme that they started pools on the Indiana election at Monahsey's betting rooms a few nights since, one offering 100 to 80 on the Democratic ticket. Was there ever anything so specious, so shallow as the cry of "Reform" from the mouths of TILDEN, the perjurer, and and his intimate personal confidante MORRISSEY, whose life is one continuous crime; ceaselessly, through summer and winter, by aid of his corps of ropers in, luring men and youths to his dens in Saratoga and New York?

THE current number of *Scribner's* contains a very interesting paper on "John Hounsfall, Shipmaster of San Francisco," written by a resident of that city. The importation of the Chinese is regarded as an unmixed evil. No consideration of cheap service, cheap cigars or cheap laundry work is accepted as an offset to the menace of their presence, especially in view of the fact that the 107,000 now in the State are the advance guard of 400,000,000, most of whom would better their condition by coming. The writer has gathered a number of instructive facts in regard to the manner of their shipment and of obtaining employment on arrival. The number of Chinese domestics in San Francisco is estimated at 14,000, boot makers 4,000, cigar makers 3,500, clothiers and wool workers 2,300, washmen 2,200. There are between eighty and ninety cigar factories, which manufacture between nine and ten millions of cigars a month. The writer takes a gloomy view of the prospects of white labor in California if Chinese importation be not checked, but the San Francisco *Call* thinks he is not sufficiently impressed with the fact that the people of the Pacific coast are thoroughly resolved that it shall be checked, and that if one method fails another will be discovered.

ANTICIPATING the eventual national ascendancy of the Democratic party, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose editor was Chairman of the last National Democratic Convention, says:

> In time we shall have a revenue tariff. The country will not submit to pay New England the tariff of millions of dollars, getting thence only three millions of taxes. A thumb-screw of New England's own fabrication will be applied. The factories will suspend. The great commercial houses will go into bankruptcy. Grass will grow in the market-places. Poverty, universal and gaunt, will stare the millionaires in the face. Just as the South is suffering will New England suffer; and, when the trial comes, New England will use the same arguments which we use to-day.

The rancorous tone of this extract shows that the Southern Democrats hate the Northern people as bitterly as they ever did, and that they intend to feed fat their wicked revenge upon the earliest opportunity. And such men as HOPKINS and COCHRANE, who stand upon the same platform as the author of the above malicious threat, are confidently relied upon to help them.

In the rural districts of England, the old time-honored custom of the Harvest Home is now in full career. It is a joyous and jocund period, when peer and peasant for once are equals; when the lord of the manor becomes the kindly patriarch of his people; when the harvest is garnered, and its triumphs are celebrated by many a feast and old-time game, with musicand dancing and unrestricted merriment.

A New York preacher said on Sunday that the church is simply a hospital for invalids. If it be a living church, however, and does its work well, it very soon becomes an institution for convalescents.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

OCTOBER.

The month of carnival of all the year.
When nature lets the wild earth go its way.
And spend whole seasons on a single day.
The spring time holds her white and purple dear;
October, lavish, flaunts them far and near.
The summer's charity her reds doth lay
Like jewels on her costliest array;
October, scornful, burns them on a bier.
The winter hoards his pearls of frost, in sign
Of kingdom. Whiter pearl than winter knew,
October, feasting, heath her dome of blue,
Drinks at a draught, slow filtering downward through
Sunshiny air, as in a tingling wine.

Nice to take: the October dividends.

"Crow-with-a-Good-Voice" is an Indian, and not a Democrat.

Famine, the handmaid of war, is holding high carnival in Bulgaria.

Bishop Potter, of New York, repudiates expensive pewed churches.

The first storm of the season had its origin in Ulster county, New York.

Two vessels have arrived at Boston from Georgia with yellow fever on board.

Ex-Minister Schenck will soon enter mercantile business in Cleveland, Ohio.

Vulcan will make his solar transit today. We suggest an "Anvil Chorus" salute.

Appropriate. An Alabama river man has named his new steam *flat* "S. J. Tilden."

No baggage should be taken to the Centennial beyond what can be carried in the hand.

The leading magazine editors complain that their "hopper" is overflowing with manuscripts.

Our national exports foot up weekly largely in excess of the corresponding periods of last year.

A sea of oil. There was exported, last year, 204,000,000 gallons of refined petroleum, at a value of over $28,000,000.

Many marriages are announced for this autumn. It is a good time to marry, as the all of man is typified in the fall of the leaf.

Thousands of bushels of mushrooms have rotted on the meadows this year because farmers are prejudiced against "toadstools."

Gold is flowing freely into this country from Europe, and if the tide keeps up the resumption question will be much simplified.

Necessity is the mother of invention. A Minnesota man has invented a patent horse power machine for killing grasshoppers.

Business continues to improve so steadily that clear-eyed people think they already see the dawning of "the good time coming."

There is a considerablo commerce in beads between France and England, and of candles between the latter country and the United States.

Good news: the leaders of fashion have decided that next season false hair and pearl powder are to be considered "bad style." Amen.

The thermometer fell to 25° in Dakota Territory yesterday morning; the first freezing weather reported from the Northwest this season.

A cunning Kentucky hog chews off grape vines growing from a tree, and holding one end in the mouth swings itself over the fence into a corn-field.

The Disciples of Christ, a numerous body of Baptists in the West, will hold their annual general Convention at Richmond, Va., beginning October 17th.

The National Association of Pork Packers are to meet at Indianapolis to morrow, when they will shake their sides and shoulders at a convivial banquet.

The sailors' strike at Chicago is substantially at an end, and the lake trade again moves on without interruption. The trouble finally culminated in a compromise.

Edwin Forrest performed an act which will be remembered when his histrionic triumphs are forgotten, in establishing a home for disabled actors and actresses. It was opened yesterday.

The American capitalists who propose getting possession of the Erie railway at the foreclosure sale of the fifth mortgage bonds, on Saturday took their first legal step in the Pike county Court of Common Pleas.

A Rhode Island plated jewelry manufacturer has received foreign orders to the amount of some $10,000 through the Centennial Exhibition, and there is believed to be a market for plated chains in England.

Another evidence of the tendency to Wesley's vivifying ideas in the Episcopal church was the adoption by the late Illinois diocesan convention of a resolution favoring the employment of itinerant clergy.

The depth through the bar between the Ends Mississippi jetties out to the sea is now twenty-two and a half feet. The channel at the head of the pass, twelve miles from the jetties, is deepening, and there will soon be a splendid outlet to sea from the river.

A noble charity. The English Baptists have just provided four semi-detached houses in one of the healthiest districts of the metropolis, where eight aged ministers are accommodated with comfortable rooms and an allowance of $250 a year each while they live.

The earlier races were gifted in mathematics, and in lieu of slates, which are a modern contrivance, they used the ground to do their sums on. The records prove this, because the first book of Genesis asserts that "men multiplied on the face of the earth."

James Redpath is negotiating for a large emigration of negroes from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas to Mexico and Brazil, if an arrangement can be made with those countries. There is a general desire on the part of the negroes to leave a country in which they have no protection.

PERSONAL.

Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo *Courier*, and President of the New York State Associated Press, died Saturday of congestion of the lungs.

The Paris *Gaulois* announces that the Earl of Rosebery is about to marry Miss Hannah de Rothschild, daughter and heiress of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, of Mentmore. This may be true, but as Lord Rosebery is to sail for New York on Saturday next in the Russia, it probably is not.

Still another Canadian claimant to the Breadalbane title and estates has appeared —John W. Campbell, of Dalhousie, N. B., who claims through descent from John, Lord Glenlyon. This other claimant, Peter Campbell, of St. George, N. B., traces his descent from the same stock, but through a younger brother.

Among the really useful women of the age is Mrs. Vansittart, of England, a daughter of Lowe, the inventor of the screw propeller. She exhibits the "Lowe-Vansittart Screw Propeller" at the Centennial Exposition, which she advertises as the "non-vibrating full-backing," as fitted by herself for the British navy and merchant service.

Saco, Maine, has a sensation. A young man in the United States navy went home the other day to see his wife, and found her just preparing to go to the Centennial with a gay Lothario. He immediately got some soft coal, blacked a portion of his breast, then pierced the breast to make it bleed, discharged a revolver under his arm, fell over as if dead, and caused a great scare in the household.

The coroner of Boston is charged with having abducted a child in order to furnish a young and childless couple from San Francisco with apparent offspring, and thus secure to them the possession of a handsome legacy. The case is the more aggravating, as there must be in Boston many couples ill for adoption who would inherit wealth as well as the particular little one stolen from his mother. An investigation is to be instituted.

Commissioner Smith has arranged to have the Sioux chiefs who signed the new treaty giving up their present homes and hunting grounds, and who are going to the Indian territory to inspect the country which is to be their future home, to be at Muskogee, the capital of Indian Territory, on the 15th instant, at which time the civilized Indians living in the Territory hold a fair to exhibit their products and the progress made in civilization. It is believed this exhibition will make a profound impression on the wild chiefs, and influence them to accept their new home without any feelings of dissatisfaction.

The Philadelphia and New York papers herald the finding of "four unpublished letters of Washington" addressed to Mrs. Catharine Macaulay Graham, whom they regard as an unknown person. "Believed to have been an authoress." A long quotation from one of the letters is printed, but this letter is already published in Spark's collection of Washington's letters, and probably all these letters are in that collection. Mrs. Graham was the author of a history of England (1763), almost as famous in her day as Lord Macaulay's in his. It was known as the "Republican History of England," from its extreme sympathy with the Commonwealth, and T. B. Macaulay says of it that it was more marked by zeal than by candor or skill. It was naturally very popular in this country, and when Mrs. Graham and her husband visited Mount Vernon, General Washington expressed himself in his letters to his friends as highly flattered.

Sound Advice from a Printer.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice that an attempt is being made to induce Republican printers to vote for Mr. Hopkins, the Democratic nominee for Congress. I do not believe that the effort will accomplish much, as I think the majority of the craft have too much intelligence to be influenced by such unworthy arguments as are being made use of; but to those who may be so thoughtless as to contemplate such an ignominious surrender of their principles, I have a few words to say:

First, men should never let personal considerations influence their votes; a man who will vote for a cause which he believes to be a bad one, is a traitor to his convictions of right.

Second, your votes cannot harm Major Ereett, the Republican standard-bearer, unless you can muster enough to defeat him.

Third, if your votes should be the means of defeating him, the responsibility will rest upon you of sending to Congress a lifelong foe of Republicanism, a practical free-trader, a sympathizer with treason, and an ally of traitors.

Fourth, by sending such a man to Congress you may be instrumental in turning the whole Government over to the enemies of all that was fought for and gained in the war.

Are you prepared to incur all this risk merely to gratify a personal grudge! For my part, I do not, in this great crisis, stop to inquire how much cause our fellow-craftsmen may have for bad feeling toward Mr. Ereett, or how much of truth there is in the charges made against him in this connection; it is enough for me to know that he is an honest and an able man, a patriot and a reliable Republican, who may be trusted to stand by the constitutional amendments, and all the other results of the war, which all Republicans hold so dear. If these are worth anything they are worth making a sacrifice for—if voting according to one's convictions may be called a sacrifice.

I do not know what Mr. Ereett's private opinions are in respect to labor unions, but I can state of my own knowledge that I at one time worked in an office of which he was one of the proprietors, and that it was run under Union rules and wages. He was in the office every day, and if he was such an enemy of Unions as some would like to make it appear, *just at this time*, he would certainly have made some exhibition of it then. But he did not. On the contrary, I never worked for a more liberal-minded, sociable and "opinionated" man. He was once a printer himself, and has apparently not forgotten the fact.

Here, then, we have before us two candidates for our suffrages: One, a man of the people, a good Republican, a reliable protectionist, and a true patriot; the other, a born aristocrat, a dyed-in-the wool Democrat, a co-worker with free-traders, and a political associate of those who tried to destroy our Government. Choose between them, and in choosing remember also that you choose between ante war Democratic mob rule and proscription and Republican free speech, free schools and free ballots.

The proposed organization of a Hayes, Wheeler and Hopkins club calls to mind the familiar scriptural quotation, "In vain is the net spread in the sight of the bird." Are Republican printers less astute than the birds of the air? Hayes, Wheeler and *—Hopkins!* In preference, give us oyster soup seasoned with dog-fennel.

PICA.

The "Keracter" of the Democratic Party.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While listening with pleasure and satisfaction to the eloquent, cogent and soul-stirring speech of Mr. Ingersoll, at City Hall, September 15th, we were reminded, as he forcibly defined the situation of the Democratic party, of a remark once made by Mr. Adams to Daniel Webster, which seems so appropriate and illustrative that we cannot deny ourselves the opportunity of giving it to your readers. In the afternoon of the day on which Mr. Webster delivered his speech on the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument, he called on Mr. Adams. During his call, another friend of Mr. A.'s called to inquire after the health. Mr. Adams said: "I am not well—I inhabit a weak, frail, decayed tenement—open to the winds and broken in upon by the storms, and what is worse than all I can learn, the landlord does not intend repairing."

As with skillful hand Mr. Ingersoll portrayed the characters of the leading candidates of both parties, while we turned with loathing disgust from the pictures of men, in the Democratic party, who, for party aggrandizement, would sacrifice the sacrifice the dearest rights of humanity, the freedom of this great and glorious nation, we contemplated with pride the unsullied record of Gov. Hayes and other Republican candidates. The Greek poets have told us that the gods contemplate with the greatest admiration the spectacle of a great man struggling with adversity, and still preserving his manhood untainted. We think they would not only have to put on their magnifying glasses, but would require the philosopher's candle to enable them to find such a spectacle to contemplate, among the Democratic leaders.

While listening with pleasure to the remarks of A. M. Brown, Esq., previous to the arrival in the hall of Mr. Ingersoll, we were reminded, by some of his well told anecdotes, of one in our own experience, which seems to us too appropriate to the Democratic party to be lost. A Kentucky Irishman who gave his cousin 'Biddy a paper to the effect that she had a good character when she left home, but lost it on the shipboard. *Ours* is as follows: Having occasion to hire a servant, we decided to require a guarantee of good character before hiring. Among a large number of applicants, of whom, we are sorry to say, not one could give the required satisfaction, was a coarse, masculine specimen, who rehearsed her accomplishments with overwhelming volubility, assuring us there was no virtue of which she was deficient, and there could be no room in our house for which she could not do to perfection. When she paused for breath, we stated that we required a recommendation from her last place. With flashing eyes and angry voice, she demanded, "an' is it me knacter ye mane? thank God, me knacter was never no trouble to me, an' I don't mane it ever shall be." This it seems to us is the present condition of the Democratic party.

A. A. W.

A Pertinent Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As I stood opposite the postoffice and watched the procession Saturday night, I noticed two things. One was that the Democracy could play "Rally Round the Flag" with much greater gusto than they did (as a *party*, I mean) when to "rally" meant to *fight*.

The other thing noticed was the prominent display of the sentiment: "With malice toward none—with charity to all." And I could not help wondering if "our Southern brothers" were singing the same songs and approving the same "charity."

I also asked myself this question: Is the same party, which so violently arraigned the author of that charitable sentiment, almost at the very time the words were spoken, is the Democracy improving or is it sailing under false colors?

COMPANY M,
First Maine Cavalry.

The Republicans of the Ninth district of Georgia have nominated ex-United States Senator Joshua Hill against Ben Hill.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can *select the best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than an advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict compliance with every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 20 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 23th day of September, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Dickson Baillie and Robert Baillie, of McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

J. W. BAILIE, Assignee.

USE SAWYER'S BARBER SOAP

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
AMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership association heretofore existing under the name of "THE PITTSBURGH COAL-LESS EXCAVATING COMPANY, LIMITED," on this day dissolved by the voluntary action of the members thereof, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, by which it was formed, entitled "An Act authorizing the formation of partnership associations," which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts and liabilities of the company, under all circumstances." Approved the 2d day of June, A. D. 1874.

DAVID R. WALKER, President.
JOS. H. PAIST, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 23, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between JAMES M. GIBSON and DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of the late JAMES STONE, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 23d day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Gemmill and Jane Gemmill, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at 111½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of Wines and Liquors will hereafter be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the firm and style of

BOLTMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this Hotel will be reduced to the price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.

JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)

No. 138 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,843 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,300 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,162 48
Real Estate	30,057 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 16
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 46
Premium due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
THF Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES is chartered to encourage inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 102 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TREES, TREES, HOLLAND BULBS, FLOWERS, FLOWERS,

Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.
Fall Catalogues now ready. TTH

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address

STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

DRY GOODS.

1876

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

At the old prices, a full and complete line just received of

BLACK & COLORED SILKS,

Despite the heavy advance during the past month in these goods, our patrons will find the same good value, and even better than any heretofore offered at 75c to $3 50. Extra bargains in Black Silks at $1. Brown Silks, assorted shades, at $1 12½. Latest and newest Fall shades in Colored Silks. Some extra bargains in Fancy Silks.

We have placed on our counters to-day some

SUPERIOR BARGAINS

in Black Cashmeres, and we invite special attention to three numbers at

75c, 85c and 95c,

of fine shades of Black and superior quality. We are also in receipt of a beautiful line of

COLORED CASHMERES,

in an elegant line of new Fall Cloth Shades at very low prices.

Just arrived,

NEW REPPS,

at 12½, 15 and 18¾c.

LARGE LINES,

At 16¾c, 17c and 18¾c.

EXTRA BARGAINS

In Blue and Dark Grey Twilled Flannels. Plain and Twilled Flannels in all colors, Grey, Blue, Red, Yellow, Brown and White.

Heavy Barred Eastern and Country Flannels.

Fine Pressed Shirting Flannels.

Heavy Skirting White Flannels.

Embroidered Skirting Flannels at the lowest possible prices.

Every article

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 2, 1876.

No events of a particular novel character marked the opening of the month. There is a fair demand for money from legitimate borrowers, and the inquiry for commercial paper is not so much in excess of the offerings as usual. Bankers are not disposed to do much more for the present than to supply the needs of their regular customers, the national banks especially being disposed to keep their funds in hand to make a good showing in their impending statement. No first class paper is apt to go begging, however, and the discount market is not more than steady at the regular rates of 7@9 per cent. The only especial items of news were the filing of petitions in bankruptcy by R. E. Reed, the real estate and insurance agent, and J. A. Graff & Son, recent grain and produce merchants on Liberty street. The liabilities of the former bankrupt are stated at $177,000, of which $137,000 are preferred claims; the assets are put at $42,800. A rather interesting question in bankruptcy is pending before the Court in connection with the rights in the general distribution of assets of a creditor secured by mortgage on which he has foreclosed and recovered only a portion of the claim. The point is alluded to more fully in our local columns, and the decision of the Court will be of some interest.

—A circular from the National Bank Redemption Agency, dated September 25, states the expenses of conducting that agency in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of June 20, 1874, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, at $365,-193 31, of which $159,142 84 were express charges, $188,018 94 for salaries and the balance for office expenses. This item of express charges includes the amounts paid for the transportation of bank notes received for redemption and on new Unified States currency returned therefor; on bank notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the national banks and on United States currency received for credit of the five per cent. redemption fund prior to April 17, 1875. These charges have been consolidated and assessed upon the several national banks in proportion to the amount of their circulation redeemed and assorted. The total amount of notes assorted during the year was $176,121,855, of which amount $87,428,700 were fit for circulation and $75,-643,155 unfit, making the average rate for express charges 90 36 cents per $1,000 of circulation assorted. The increase in the average rate over that of the preceding year is due partly to the large increase in the proportion of notes fit for circulation returned to the banks of issue, and partly to the increase in the rates for the transportation of national bank notes to the Agency, on account of greater risk in the transportation of unassorted notes. The total amount of the remittances of all kinds transported by the express companies for the agency was $360,941,-805 56, making the average rate for each $1,000 *transported* about 44 cents. The expenses for salaries, printing, postage and contingent expenses are not large, and it is noticeable that no loss of money of any kind or amount occurred during the year to swell the last named item. The agency having been incorporated with the department on the 1st of July, 1875, all of the expenditures for the year have been made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all of the vouchers have been passed upon and approved by the regular accounting officers. The circular closes as follows:

The labor and expense of counting and assorting being in direct proportion to the number of notes handled, all of the above expenses, with the exception of express charges, have been assessed in proportion to the *number* of notes redeemed and assorted for each bank. The total number of notes assorted and charged to the banks during the fiscal year was 19,111,838, of which 9,667,884 were fit for circulation, and 10,943,984 unfit for circulation. The expenses, exclusive of express charges, were $205,020, the average rate of charge for each 1,000 notes assorted $10 73 13-100. Registers are kept of the amount of the notes of each denomination redeemed for each bank, and the number of notes is computed and proven with the express charges.

The aggregate expenses of the agency for the year were a little more than one-fifth of one per cent. less than the notes assorted, and charged to the banks, against two-tenths of one per cent. for the previous year. The assessment upon each bank varies from this average according as the average denomination of its notes assorted is greater or less than the average denomination of all of the notes assorted, which is $9 21 53-100.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following summary of interest and dividend disbursements for October:

On Monday, October 2, the semi-annual interest is payable on the Allegheny Valley Railroad first-mortgage 7s, do do on the income indorsed 7s of the same company, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s of 1883, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad second mortgage 7s, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad 7s, on the Hollidaysburg and Williamsport Railroad perpetual 7s, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the Junction Railroad second mortgage 6s, on the Little Schuylkill Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the Northern Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad chattle mortgage 10s, on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the second mortgage and the general registered mortgage 6s of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the Perkiomen Railroad West mortgage 7s, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad first mortgage 6s, on the Reading Railroad 7s of 1893, on the Reading Coal and Iron Company 7s of 1890, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the United Companies of New Jersey mortgage 6s of 1896, on the West Chester and Philadelphia consolidated 7s, on the West Jersey Railroad 7s, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 7s, on the Morris Canal boat loan, on the Lehigh Navigation Company 6s (guaranteed), on the American Steamship Company 6s. In addition to the above enumerated interest payments existing October 1st, the following named companies have their semi-annual dividend periods during the month: The Atlantic and Great Western, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the Westmoreland Coal Company, the Canal Coal Company, the Empire Transportation Company, the Newcastle Coal Company and the Southern Transportation Company. The following named companies have quarterly dividend periods: The Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, both on the 10th, at the rate of ten per cent. and the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the 15th, at the rate of eight per cent. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, that has its quarterly dividend the coming month, has decided to pass it, and the Reading Railroad Company, which has a quarterly period in October, has not yet announced a dividend, and it, too, will probably determine to pass it.

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Money more active at at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $27,000. Customs receipts $134,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Sterling quiet at 482@483.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¼ and closed at 110. Borrowing rates 3 per cent. to-day. Loans also made at 1 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds quiet. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities quiet, except Tennessees, which were lower. Stocks irregular, opening strong and higher with the exception of Rock Island, Lake Shore, Indiana and Western and Delaware and Hudson Canal, which were lower. In the afternoon the market was strong for Lake Shore and Michigan Central on the belief that a settlement of the railroad war, or at least an advance in the rates, was only a question of a short time. Coal stocks weak for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson. New Jersey Central exceptionally strong, the payment of the October interest tending to strengthen it. During the last hour the market was firm for Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Central Ohio and Western Union Telegraph. The coal stocks were higher and delivered—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson and New Jersey Central were so irregular that unreliable and lotter quotations can be given for short contracts. The Wisconsin stocks were barely steady.

The first session of the American Mining Board was held this morning. The dealings will be confined to mining, railroad and manufacturing stocks. The list of stocks called numbers about fifty. A number of sales were made at the session's call.

Transactions 214,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 12,000 Rock Island, 7,600 St. Paul, 29,500 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 5,500 Michigan Central, 11,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 23,000 New Jersey Central and 4,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	76¾	N. J. Central	28
Quicksilver	13¼	Rock Island	86¾
Do. preferred	17	St. Paul	38¼
Pacific Mail	22¾	Do. preferred	56¾
Marlpos	11	Toledo & Wabash	43
Do. preferred	44	Do. preferred	63
Adams Express	104	Ft. Wayne	104
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Chicago & Alton	98
American Ex	59	Do. preferred	107¾
U. S. Express	44	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
New York Central	97¾	Delaware & Lack	65¾
Erie	17¾	Western U. Tel	13¾
Do. preferred	19	Missouri Pacific	1
Harlem	133	Atlantic & P. pref	1¾
Do. preferred	133	Indiana Central	20
Michigan Central	41¼	Burl'g'n & Quincy	113¾
Panama	98	Hannibal & St. Jo	12
Lake Shore	58¾	Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	30
Illinois Central	80¼	Union Pac. bonds	100¾
Cleveland & Pitts	80¼	Do. land grants	100¾
Northwestern	43¾	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
Do. preferred	59¾	Terre Haute	3¾
C., C. C. & I	35¼	Do. preferred	12

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	115	10-40's, registered	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113	10-40's, coupons	116¼
5-20's, 1867, coupons	119¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868, coupons	117¾		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	41¾	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	26		

LONDON, October 2, 4 P. M.—Consols 95 11-16, 103¾ 10-40's, new, 104¾; do 1865, 106; do 1867, 106¾; Illinois—New York Central, 98¾; Railroad securities—New York Central, 98; Erie 20¾; do preferred, 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾.

PARIS, October 2.—Rentes 106 francs 70 centimes.

MADRID, October 2.—The contract for the Cuban loan of 15,000,000 pisetres has been awarded to the Bank of Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—Sterling at sight on exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 500¾.

IRON MARKET.

CINCINNATI.

[By Mathew, Addy & Co.]

October 2.—The market has ruled quiet throughout the week without change in prices.

Sales have been primarily of foundry grades, with a few fairly large transactions in forge.

There is nothing in the present situation to indicate any increased movement soon, and the prospect is not therefore encouraging for better prices.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 2, 1876.

The opening of the new month was not marked by any events of special importance in commercial circles. In some lines operations were somewhat interfered with by the progress of settlements for the quarter just closed, while in others no perceptible effect of that character could be noted. A moderate business was done in nearly all departments of wholesale trade, the most active lines being as heretofore in dry goods, provisions and general merchandise, while grain, produce and groceries were rather quiet. Prices were generally steady, with most of the alterations in the direction of firmness. We note advanced quotations on flour and beans, with a continued firmness in oats, butter and cheese. On the other hand reduced jobbing prices are quoted on mess mackerel. In other respects the market is not materially unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,200	Apples, bbls	330
Corn, bus	3,633	Cheese, lbs	101
Wheat, bus	1,962	Butter, pkgs	65
Barley, bus	1,800	Bacon, pcs	1,578
Rye, bus	225	Bacon, lbs	100
Oats, bus	5,700	Potatoes, bus	943
Hay, bales	120		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues very firm with receipts somewhat increased, but the supply still very light. Wheat is wanted, and prime sound grades command advanced prices. We quote new winter at $1 18@1 20 for prime reds; $1 23@1 25 for amber; $1 25@1 28 for white. Corn is showing a little more activity but no decided change in prices has been in place as yet. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c for Ohio ditto; 53@54c for high-mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats were active and firm with the receipts slightly increased but prices very steadily held. We quote prime white at 40@41c; mixed do 37@38c. Rye is firm, with a very light supply. We quote at 63@66c. Barley is firm and higher at $1 00@1 10 for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand is active and jobbing prices firm at an advance of 25c on previous quotations. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat family $6 50@6 75; fine do $5 75@6 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $5 50@6 00; choice patents $6 50@7 00; Indiana flour $5 50@6 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 00 ₱ barrel; keg $2 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

FEED—The market is still quiet, but holds about the range previously reported. The improvement both in the demand and receipts is not very great as yet. We quote as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy hay $16 00@16 50; No. 2 do $14 00@14 50; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store $15 00@16 00; Alabama boss hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is steady but rather quiet. We quote bran at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; second and shipstuff at $13 00@14 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chipped feed $18 00@20.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is somewhat improved but receipts are larger also, and prices are not changed. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—The supply is very light and the demand developed some strength, the market now is steady at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Trade is fairly active and the market is steady. We quote as follows:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1¼ inch wide	12	5¼ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2¼ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3¼ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 10
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4¼ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair. We note a reduction of 10@25c on most of the lines. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 65
No. 6 hurl	2 90
No. 3 carpet	3 00
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 50
Hallroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whips, 8, 9 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 25

BROOM CORN—The supply is tolerably liberal but the character of receipts is not quite all that is wanted. Fine green and nuri are in demand and firm. We quote choice hurl 4½@5c; No. 1 hurl 7@7½c; choice old brush that will work up 7½@8c; choice medium 6¼@7c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; crooked 3½@4½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues rather steady and a little more active. Red sole leather of good quality is scarce and advanced in the last week, the market here is firm with a good demand. Hides are steady. Quotations are as follows:

Leather.	
Oak sole, country	$ 30@ 31
Oak sole, city	36@ 38
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	27@ 29
Red sole, Ormocco	25@ 27
Red sole, good dgd	23@ 25
Oak, rough	24@ 26
Harness, city oak	34@ 37
Harness, country	30@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	25@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ doz	31 00@35 00
Fair-skirting	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather	33@ 41
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@ 20
Finished kips	50@ 90

Hides.	
Green salted cows	6½@ 7
Green salted steers, light	6½@ 7
Green salted steers, heavy	5½@ 6½
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green salted kips	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green trimmed calf	10

HERB—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, No. 1, 90c; do extra, 95c; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 95c; carbon, 170 degrees fire test, 120c; extra carbon (number color), 50c. No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (black), 30c; cylinder oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil (40 fire test 14@15c; rosin oil (pure), 81 00; resolium (common), $0 @2 50; axle grease, ₱ gross, $12 00; roll grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter white oil, 70c; cod oil, 45@50c; No. 1 menhaden, 40@45c; No. 2 do, 80@90c; hardware do, 60@65c; lubricating oil, 25@30c; linseed oil, 40 to 49 ₱ 1,000; do (5x5 bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 bbl), $1 50@1 75; do (½ bbl), $1 00@1 25; $6 50 ₱ bu do, $5 00; 16 ₱s do, $3 50; 20 ₱s do, $3 50.

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₱ bundle; medium, 32c; double crown, 26c; manila medium, 31@35c; fine, 40@45c; print, $2 @6 ₱ ream; dry rags, 7@8@5 5c; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₱ ₱; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 6@7c; rope manilla, 10@11c; straw paper, 40 to 48 ₱ 1,000; do (5x5 bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 bbl), $1 50@1 75; do (½ bbl), $1 00@1 25; $6 50 ₱ bu do, $5 00; 16 ₱s do, $3 50; 20 ₱s do, $3 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 2, 1876.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

The following are the receipts of live stock by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the week ending to-day, as furnished by Mr. C. H. Stone, clerk in the freight department:

Cattle.		
Consignees.	Where from.	Head.
J. Schamberg	Chicago	37
S. S. Trauerman	Chicago	10
Everson & Co	Chicago	110
Gerson & Ziegler	Chicago	18
F. Rick	Chicago	20
Gerson & Lobman	Chicago	16
E. Kutz	Chicago	18
Hamel Hunter	Chicago	37
A. Moonshine	Chicago	18
S. Gilbert	Chicago	20
Hunter & Co	Chicago	17
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	31
Lowenstein & Co	Chicago	25
Trueman & Katz	Chicago	20
D. Wineland	Zanesville	20
Howard & Bland	Zanesville	20
E. Holderman	Zanesville	19
Fordyce & Frazier	Cambridge	20
Total this week		500
Total last week		535
Hogs.		
F. Hector	Chicago	54
Mixed.		
F. Sponsaller	Bayard	2 cars hogs, sheep and calves.
C. M. Hines	Canal Dover	2 cars cattle and sheep.

It will be noticed that the offerings do not vary from a few head from week to week. Owing to the quality of the stock, we are not afraid to say that it was an improvement over last week, yet at the same time there were some fair butchers' cattle held and sold by Holmes, Rafferty & Co. The general quality was fair, of which were driven in from East Liberty.

On the whole the market was not a satisfactory one so far as sellers were concerned, whilst buyers did not seem to regard the situation as anything but in their favor.

Most of the offerings were disposed of at an early hour in the day, there then being here and there a lot of five, three or two "odds and ends" left over, which would finally be purchased by outside butchers who have the luck to buy cheap and sell dear.

The Market

AT CATTLE.

As above stated, the *retail* market in Allegheny, to-day, was not a brisk one. H. Greenwald reports the cattle market not so good as last week, and says the ruling rates were as follows:

Choice butchers'	$5 00@5 37
Medium to fair	4 00@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00

J. Reinthaler reports the number on sale at about three hundred head, with a fair local demand, and predicts that the market for a time will be brisk. Sales as follows:

Best butchers'	$5 25@5 75
Medium butchers'	4 50@5 00
Roughs	5 75@5 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was not unusually heavy this week, and the market was generally considered a fair one. The rates were as follows:

Best, 95 to 100 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 25@4 50
Medium, 80 to 90 lbs	3 00@3 50
Lambs	1 00@3 00

MILCH COWS.

The offerings were light and holders firmer in their views as to prices. Sales were made at from $25 00 to $65 00 as to quality.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 2.—Beeves—Receipts 5,479 head, making 15,500 head for the week, against 9,068 head last week. Quality medium to fair generally, with several car loads extra. Market extremely dull at a reduction of 50@75c since last Monday on common to fair grades, and 25@50c on good to choice. The best lot in market sold at $10 75; common to good native steers $7 37½@10 50; Texans and Colorados, generally poor, $7 00@8 50.

Sheep—Receipts 7,480 head, making 23,450 head for the week, against 9,100 head last week. Market a shade firmer at $1 00@5 00 for sheep, and $1 25@6 75 for lambs. Prime sheep $5 50@5 75.

Swine—Receipts 4,900 head, making 22,540 head for the week, against 24,100 head last week. Market is a trifle stronger, with sales of Ohio State and Ohio hogs at $6 62½@6 87 per 100 ℔s.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Cattle rather dull and unsettled and lower; sales 1,500 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, choice, $6 25; fair to good $5 00@5 50; common $3 50@4 50.

Sheep unchanged; sales 13,000 head at 5 00@5 75.

Hogs in fair demand; sales 5,000 head at $8 75@9 25.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Cattle—Receipts 3,200 head. Shipments 2,800 head. Market dull and nominally unchanged; good to choice $4 25@5 00; medium $3 50@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Shipments 3,800 head. Market active and steady; culls $5 10@5 40; common to fair $5 75@6 00; good to extra $6 05@6 35.

Sheep—Receipts 2,200 head. Market dull; sales at $3 75@4 85.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Hogs steady; common to fair light grades at $5 25@5 85.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 2.—Hogs unchanged. Receipts 2,000 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 01¾ cash; 1 01¾ November; No. 3 spring, rejected 77@78c. Corn dull; No. 2 44¾@44¾c cash; 43¾c October; 43¾c November. Oats dull; No. 2 27¾c cash; 27¾c November; rejected 24½c. Rye quiet at 61c. Barley quiet and steady at 83c cash; 82c November. Pork active and higher; $10 60 cash; $10 40@10 42½ October; $14 97½ the year. Lard dull and nominal; 10¼c cash; 10 20@10 25c October; 10¼c year. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 7c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 05¾.

Later—At the close this afternoon, wheat was $1 01¾ October; $1 01¾ November. Corn higher; 45¾c October; 45¾c November. Oats ½@5c higher. Pork firmer; $10 45@10 50 October; $10 00@10 15 the year. Lard firmer; 10@10¼c October; 9.45c the year.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Flour—Less doing; receipts 18,000 barrels; prices quiet and unchanged. Rye flour firm at $4 80@5 25. Cornmeal steady at $2 55@2 90. Wheat steady; receipts 215,000 bushels; spring options quiet, store, $1 02; Minnesota spring, old, $1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, old, $1 15; No. 2 red winter, Western 72½@73½c; Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 293,000 bushels; mixed, unmerchantable, 50@56c; do no grade 55@56c. Oats firm; receipts 178,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 30@35c. Hay and hops firm. Molasses and rice quiet. Rosin quiet. Turpentine easier at 42½. Eggs steady; Western 23@25c. Pork steady at $10 70@10 75. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; long clear 9¼@9½c. Lard dull; prime steam 10.65@10.70c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 13@1 13½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Cloverseed 10@11c. Flour firm; extra $4 00@4 25; Minnesota family $5 75@7 00. Corn dull; yellow 59@61c. Wheat dull; red Pennsylvania $1 20; amber $1 24@1 26. Rye 70@76c. Oats dull; white, new, 32@42c. Whisky—Western $1 13. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 33@35c; firsts 29@31c; Western, extra, 28@29c; firsts 23@25c. Cheese firm at 10¾@11½c. Eggs firm at 25@26c.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Cotton quiet at 10½c. Flour dull; family $5 30@5 60. Wheat dull; red 95@1 15. Corn steady at 46@48c. Oats dull at 30@32c. Rye quiet at 65@66c. Barley dull at $1 00@1 12. Pork firm at $10 40@10 50. Lard dull; steam 10½c; kettle 11@11½c. Bulk meats firm at 7½@8c; sides 8½@8¾c. Bacon firm at 7½@8½@9½@9¾c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 05. Butter firm; Western extra 24@25c.

MILWAUKEE, October 2.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened firm and a shade higher; closed strong with No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 02¾; No. 2, $1 03¼; No. 3, 97½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40c. Oats lower; No. 2, 23½c. Rye steady, No. 1, 72½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, cash and October, 57c.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour steady; extra $3 50@4 00; family $4 50@4 75. Wheat steady; red $1 08; amber $1 09@1 12. Corn dull; white 43c. Rye dull at 58c. Oats quiet at 33@33c. Pork dull at 10½c. Bacon dull at 7½@8½c. Lard dull at 11¾@12c. Butter dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1 13.

BOSTON, October 2.—Flour firm; superfine Western $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra fancy $6 00@7 50; Illinois $6 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 50@8 00. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 60@61c. Oats—White and mixed 46@49c; rejected 41@42c.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—California white wheat average 9s 9d@9s 10d; do club 10s@10s 3d; red Western, 8s 10d@9s 1d. Flour 22s@24s. Corn 25s@25s. Oats 36@36s. Barley 35s. Cloverseed 56@58s.

TOLEDO, October 2.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1 15¾; extra white Michigan $1 17; amber $1 20¾; No. 2 amber, spot, $1 17; rejected, red, 98. Corn steady; high mixed, 43c; no grade 40c. Oats dull; white 39¼c; rejected 27c.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour steady; family $6 00@7 00. Corn dull at 46c. Oats steady at 46@48c. Lard dull at 12¾ @13c. Bacon steady at 8¾@9¾c. Whisky dull at $1 05@1 06.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1 24; No. 1 white Michigan $1 30.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Business less active with commission houses, but there was a fair sold by retail; Cotton goods in moderate demand and steady. Prints active and very strong on account of the advance in print cloths. Prints and other cotton dress goods in good request. Dress goods in steady request. Woolen goods in moderate demand. The *Express* says: There is a healthy tone to trade at present; things is progressing satisfactorily. The season promises to be the largest for five years past and certainly more remunerative than any previous one for a year or two. The commission merchants have had an active demand for prints, especially dark fancies, for fall and advance orders. There is very little accumulation of stock, notwithstanding the fact that some of the mills are working on full time. The advance in the prices of print cloths naturally has a tendency to strengthen the print market, and also lower grades of bleached goods. White cotton goods have attracted more attention, and also lower grades of bleached goods. White cotton goods have attracted more attention, and also lower grades of bleached goods. White cotton goods have attracted more attention at jobbing prices. All railway trunk lines report a marked increase in the freight traffic.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Cotton easy at 11@ 11 1-16c; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000; November 11 1-32@11 1-16c; December 11 3-32c; January 11 5-16c; February 11½c.

GALVESTON, October 2.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour steady; extra $3 50@4 00; family $4 50@4 75. Wheat steady; red $1 08; amber $1 09@1 12. Corn dull; white 43c. Rye dull at 58c. Oats quiet at 33@33c. Pork dull at 10½c. Bacon dull at 7½@8½c. Lard dull at 11¾@12c. Whisky dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE, October 2.—Flour firm; extra $4 25@5 25; family $5 25@6 75. Wheat dull; Western red $1 23@1 25. Corn closed easier at 47@47½c. Oats quiet; Western mixed 29@30c. Pork steady at $10 25@10 50. Bacon—Shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib 10¾@10¾c. Lard 11¾@12c. Butter dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1 13.

BOSTON, October 2.—Flour firm; superfine Western $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra fancy $6 00@7 50; Illinois $6 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 50@8 00. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 60@61c. Oats—White and mixed 46@49c; rejected 41@42c.

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MEMPHIS, October 2.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour steady; family $6 00@7 00. Corn dull at 46c. Oats steady at 46@48c. Lard dull at 12¾ @13c. Bacon steady at 8¾@9¾c. Whisky dull at $1 05@1 06.

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GALVESTON, October 2.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour steady; extra $3 50@4 00; family $4 50@4 75. Wheat steady; red $1 08; amber $1 09@1 12. Corn dull; white 43c. Rye dull at 58c. Oats quiet at 33@33c. Pork dull at 10½c. Bacon dull at 7½@8½c. Lard dull at 11¾@12c. Whisky dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE, October 2.—Flour firm; extra $4 25@

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 2, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.007	43	83	S. W.	10 m'ls	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.925	55	56	S. W.	10 m'ls	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.046	40	63	S. W.	10 m'ls	Clear.

Mean barometer.....29.941 Highest thermom... 56
Mean thermom..... 49 Lowest thermom.... 42

Accident to a Policeman.

Fred. Gross, a policeman, after coming off his beat in the eighteenth ward, while on his way home on Sunday morning, about one o'clock, stepped at a spring at the corner of Forty-sixth and Calvin streets, to quench his thirst. As he was returning to the path he slipped, and trying to recover his ebullibrium stepped into a hole and broke one of his legs. He succeeded in obtaining aid by hollooing, and was conveyed to his residence, a short distance away. Dr. Hanna was called and set the broken bone. Gross is unfortunate. Officer Gross fell down about three years ago and broke th cap of his knee.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

The following is the report of the business transacted in the Mayor's office, Allegheny: Assault and battery, 1; aggravated assault and battery, 1; felonious assault and battery, 1; de, sertion, 1; disorderly conduct, 120; drunkness, 70; incorrigibility, 1; keeping saloon open after midnight, 1; larceny, 2; malicious mischief, 1; sending a challenge to duel, 1; selling liquor on Sunday, 3; vagrancy, 2; vicious conduct, 1; violating ordinance, 2; violating health ordinance, 1. Total, 262. The following disposition was made of these cases: Continued, 8; committed to jail, 59; to Workhouse, 31; to Reform School, 4; fined, 5; sentence changed, 61; bail for court, 2; paid fines, 89; suits withdrawn, 15. The receipts were: From disorderlies, $280; drunks, $30; jail receipts, $2; police fees, $35.80; violating city ordinance, $7. Total, $399 80.

Where Was Hopkins?

As will be seen by reference to the Supreme Court proceedings, a respectable colored man was yesterday admitted to practice in that Court. Mr. James H. Hopkins, who made such a "creditable" record at the bar himself, and who was so astonishingly high-strung that he could not think of permitting a black man to try a case in the same court with him, should have been on hand yesterday to have entered his protest against the admission of Mr. Scott. He made a speech against the admission of Mr. Vashon to practice in the courts of Allegheny county some seven or eight years ago, and no doubt could have shown the Supreme Court some very cogent reasons why Mr. Scott should not have been admitted yesterday, if that angust body had deigned to give him a hearing. But perhaps it does not make so much difference to Mr. Hopkins now, as it did before he was called to set in high places with the colored men. He has, in all probability, tried his last case in court—or rather, taken his last non suit—and camaflored to let his black brother try his hand at "ejectments," and such like cases.

Jail Report.

The commitments yesterday for indictable offenses were as follows:

By Alderman Kreuter—Adam Rohenkamp, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. C. Rohenkamp. Hearing Thursday.

By Alderman Hoerr—Mary Holmes, *alias* Williams, charged with larceny on oath of Joanna Rush; for trial. The accused is charged with stealing wearing apparel, jewelery, etc., from the residence of geponent, on Thirtieth street. Among the articles alleged to have been stolen, one were, a drab suit of ladies clothing valued at $25; a lawn dress, valued at $3; a silk basque, worth $8; one set of smoothing irons, &c., in all amounting to over $50.

John Muckle, charged with the larceny of a roll of carpet, the property of Jones & Laughlin, was committed for trial. It is alleged the accused jumped off a street car on Sarah street, Saturday afternoon, and carried with him the carpet from the front platform of the car. The stolen goods were recovered.

James McCarty, charged with assault, on oath of John P. Hughes, was committed for trial.

Alderman Hoerr also committed John P. Hughes, the prosecuting witness in the case last above mentioned, to appear and testify on the part of the Commonwealth.

Frank Kramer and George Defler, who were imprisoned for costs, were released under the insolvent laws.

Report of the Fruit and Flower Charity for September.

The committee for September acknowledge contributions in cash from the following: Miss Lillian Black $4, Mrs. Hostetter, $1; Mrs. W. C. White $5, membership $5. Contributions of flowers, fruits and vegetables from Mrs. John McElroy, Mrs. Geo. Black, Mrs. Hill Burgwin, Mrs. M. B. Stoner, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. W. J. Moorehead, Mrs. Rodman Wistar, Mrs. Robert Schmertz, Mrs. P. Reymer, Mrs. T. J. Bigham, Mrs. J. P. Wood, Mrs. Geo. W. Backofen, Mrs. Robert Phillips, Mrs. John Daub, Misses Laura Coe, Maggie Watrop-dingson, E. A. Robinson, Lizzie Butler, Lillie Vankirk, Horne, Lilian Black, J. J. Moorehead, Mary McKee, Schmertz, Helen Moorhead, Zolia Passavant, Messrs. Bechman & Patterson, John S. & A. Murdoch, H. R. Geo. W. Schmertz, Sam Black, Moorhead, Wm. & James Murdoch, D. W. Bell, McGrew, and a friend, Frank and Lillie McCreery.

To Mercy, Passavants, Homeopathic, Twelfth ward and Childrens' Hospitals, Widows' Home, Home for the Friendless, Chatham street Home, Dispensary Society for the Poor, Orphan Asylum, Church Home and Shelterers' Arms were distributed 88 boquets and 12 boxes of flowers, 1 bushel of bananas, 8 bushels of apples, 2 bushels and 845 pounds of grapes, 4 boxes of peaches, 2 pecks of pears, 20 bushels of tomatoes, 6 bushels a sweet potatoes, 40 lemons, 60 pounds of sugar, 4 packages of farina, 8 heads cabbage, 1 bushel of potatoes, 3 jars of fruit, quantity of parsley, magazines, papers, &c.

The work of the charity for this season is finished. The Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners will be provided for the inmates of the hospitals by our charity as in previous years.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench, except Judge Williams.

At the opening, all the judges were present except Judge Williams, who is still too ill to sit.

The case of Frew and others against Clark, on the subject of the $50,000 bond of friendship, was the first for argument on the list. It comes up on an order for re-argument on the single question of the competency of Mr. Clark as a witness. Chief Justice Agnew expressed a desire to hear a full bench, if possible, when the case was heard. John H. Hampton, Esq., counsel for Frew et al., then asked that the case be postponed until the second period for Allegheny county, which comprises the two weeks commencing on the fifth Monday of October. Mr. Acheson, however, preferred to have the hearing now, although he raised no special objection to a postponement. The case was then placed at the head of the list for the second period, in order to have a full bench, if possible.

Geo. Shiras, Jr., made a motion to have the Murray-Kilgore case advanced on the list. The case, it will be recollected, involves the question of Mr. Kilgore's right to County Treasurership, now, and the legality of the election of Mr. Murray. If the election of Mr. Murray, last year, was legal, there is no need for an election this fall, and in view of the fact of the public importance of the question the motion to hurry it was made. The court advanced the case, so that it will be heard on next Monday.

On motion of Clarence Derringer, Esq., Jeremiah H. Scott, a colored lawyer, of Philadelphia, and on motion of C. G. Taylor, Esq., Thos. H. Davis were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court. Mr. Scott is the second colored man ever admitted to practice in this court. He is a graduate of Harvard University.

Sinnot vs. Miller, error to the Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and Brown contra.

Wood et al. vs. Long et al., error to the Common Pleas No. 2; of Allegheny. Argued by H. Woods and Dalzell for plaintiff in error, and Brown and Marshall contra.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

Frank Kramer filed a petition for the benefit of the insolvent law. Bond was approved and the petitioner was discharged from the county jail.

Charles Moss was appointed Election Inspector of the First district, Chartiers.

The argument list was then proceeded with.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The jury found verdicts of guilty in four cases against Samuel Colvin, indicted for selling liquor to minors, on oath of Mary J. Allen.

The case of Richard Pomeroy, charged with abandonment, was *not prossed*.

The case of Barbara Arnold, charged by John Arnold with adultery, was *nolle prossed*.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Simon Kehl, charged with assault and battery by Charles Ritter.

The is formation against A. Noll, for selling liquor to minors, on oath of W. L. Scott, was dismissed at the costs of defendant, he having quit the business.

Addison Condit was on trial on a charge of assault and battery.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. W. C. McDonald; Thomas Williams; J. S. Shepler; James Conley; U. B. Stewart; J. B. Jones; Killen & Miller; W. Elliott *et al.*; John Watson; Chas. L. Kuegle; Sarah Bell; Juliet Rush; Marion Frew; John Trimble; Phil. Spider; B. Mchan; George Brenneman; James Mason; John Nicholls; John D. Hoerr; Phil. Rosenthal; Samuel A. Jordan; Gottlob Gumber *et al.*; Wm. Arnold; George Dyce; Wm. Kinnear; Frank Livington; Thos. Giles.

Legal Notes.

At the time James Brown filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and during the time the examinations proceedings were pending, Louis W. Hall, Esq., held a mortgage on about fourteen acres of land in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, belonging to said Brown. He did not make an application to have his security valued in any way, but stood aloof without indicating his disposition until it appeared in Common Pleas No. 2, in a suit to foreclose the mortgages. The property was then sold at sale and was bid in by Mr. Hall for $1,150, which sum, deducting costs, etc., was applied to the mortgage, leaving the balance due on it $1,-052 55. Mr. Hall subsequently desired that this sum should remain in the office for distribution of assets, but the trustees and creditors resisted. The premises on which the mortgage was placed were included in Mr. Brown's schedule of assets. The Register, Mr. Shafer, reports that, as Mr. Hall's name does not appear on the schedule as an unsecured creditor, and as he elected to stand upon his security on the mortgage upon the fourteen acres in Allegheny, he can find no authority to permit Mr. H.'s claim to share in the amount among the hands of the trustee for distribution to the unsecured creditors. The report was confirmed nisi.

Christian Hauk and A. M. Hauk, his wife, in right of the latter, entered a suit for slander in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, against Carolband. A summons was issued.

A. J. Nellis instituted proceedings in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, to recover damages for an alleged trespass from Samuel Linzell. The defendant took Mr. Nellis' buggy from in front of the Second Presbyterian church, on Sunday, drove it around the city as a pleasure trip, upset in turning a corner, smashed the buggy and seriously crippled the horse. Nellis claims damages in the sum of $6 30.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Sellers was filed and proved in the Register's office yesterday. It gives to the Trustees of Christ M. E. church, $600, to be held in trust for the benefit of widows and orphans of superannuated ministers. Robert E. Sellers and Francis Sellers are the executors.

COL. WM. A. HERRON will visit Ohio in a day or two and remain in Columbus on the day and night of the election.

ALLEGHENY AGAIN TO THE FORE.

Immense and Enthusiastic Gathering of Republicans in the Diamond Last Night—Speeches by General McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and General Lee, of New York.

Large as was the late Republican mass meeting last week in the Third ward, Allegheny, the gathering in the Diamond last evening far exceeded it in the number of voters present, and was fully its equal in point of enthusiasm, which facts show that the Republicans of our sister city are thoroughly awake to the importance of the contest. There was an excellent brass band on the speaker's stand playing lively airs while the people were gathering together, and by half-past seven the crowd was simply immense, nearly filling up the square in front of the stand. The best order prevailed throughout the evening, and the speeches were listened to with close and respectful attention, the only interruptions being the frequent applause evoked by the many happy hits made by the orators.

The meeting was called to order by John S. Lamble, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, when the following list of officers were proposed and elected by acclamation:

President—John Negraw, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Semple, Esq., H. P. Swartz, James Caldwell, John Ogden, H. M. Dunlap, Henry Sutnyre, Charles E. Johnston, B. F. Jones, Arthur Hobson, C. B. Herron, G. D. Riddle, John Dean, Alfred Slack, Robert Dalzell, C. Lueger, Joseph Walton, D. Macferron, J. R. Brugo, John Heath, Henry Warner.

J. P. Glass, Robert Emerson, James McDonald, N. H. Veogtley, Walton Woolsey, Joseph McNaughter, E. K. Francis, W. B. Rodgers, James D. Walker, James Bradly, A. J. Pentecost, George Bothwell, Peter Walter, John Negley, Simon Gumbert, C. Hussey, Louis Gregg, C. Hartman, F. Lang, P. Bolster, W. Paul, J. C. C. Martin and M. Graham.

This speaker thanked the people in a neat speech for their kindness in calling him to preside over so large and respectable an assemblage, after which he proceeded briefly to discuss the pending issues, making some good points, which elicited great appiause. After he had concluded his remarks the band played Marching through Georgia. Mr. Negraw then introduced General McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

This speaker began by paying a high compliment to Mr. Negraw, whose earnest, straightforward Republicanism pleased him greatly. He then opened his batteries on the Democrats, who had been shifting about for so many years to get up a set of principles to catch votes and get into power, and who now come forward with the specious cry of Reform, hoping thereby to divert attention from their real purposes. He proceeded to dissect this sham reform business, and to show who the "original" reformers are. Samuel Jones Tilden, he old associate of Boss Tweed, the greatest thief of the age, and the intimate friend of the other Democratic leaders in New York, who had been engaged in plundering the public for years, was the projector of the *reform* movement. Taking advantage of the hard times, he hopes to make the people believe that he can reform the finances of the country and cure the existing evils. The latter afterward conclusively by Mr. Tilden's record that he was not content with his stealings for reform; that he was not honest, and hence could not be a safe reformer. The past history of the Democratic party and its present platform were next reviewed by the speaker, the latter consisting of twenty-one planks, he hopes to make the people believe that he can reform the finances of the country and cure the existing evils. The latter afterward conclusively by Mr. Tilden's record that he was not content with his stealings for reform; that he was not honest, and hence could not be a safe reformer. The past history of the Democratic party and its present platform were next reviewed by the speaker, the latter consisting of twenty-one planks, which were gathering together, and by half-past seven the crowd was simply immense, nearly filling up the square in front of the stand. The best order prevailed throughout the evening, and the speeches were listened to with close and respectful attention, the only interruptions being the frequent applause evoked by the many happy hits made by the orators.

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THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Election of Officers—Discussing the Use of a Liturgy—The Marriage License Law—The Law of Divorce—The Late Dr. Howard.

The Ministerial Association of Allegheny county met yesterday afternoon, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., in the chair. A portion of Scripture was read by the Rev. A. Williams, D.D., who also led in prayer.

The committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following:

President—Rev. Reese F. Alsop.

Vice President—Rev. A. Templeton.

Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. N. B. Comingo.

Executive Committee—Rev. A. Williams, D.D., Rev. Wm. Young, Rev. B. F. Woodburn.

On motion the report was adopted.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Dr. Scovel announced that the Association had left open the discussion of the question, viz: the use of public conveyances on the Sabbath consistent with a due observance thereof?" He was glad to see that Brother Waring, who was to have opened the subject at the last meeting, was present. The Association would doubtless be pleased to hear his paper now.

Mr. Wotring apologised for his absence at last meeting, and stated that he had been providentially prevented from attending. Not having heard of the action of last meeting holding the subject open, he had not completed the paper which he had begun, and therefore had nothing to offer.

THE USE OF A LITURGY.

The next subject, "Is the use of a liturgy in public worship desirable?" was opened in a very able speech by the Rev. Mr. Emerson. The paper was in the main historical, and exhibited considerable research. He took neither the one side nor the other, but simply opened the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Templeton, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was in favor of confining the liturgy to as small a compass as possible. The higher sacramentalism of the church, the less necessity was there for a form, or liturgy. There should be very little of a liturgy in a purely spiritual church, and it should be confined to the forms laid down in the scriptures.

The Rev. W. N. Sloan, Presbyterian, was of the opinion that there was danger of the Protestant Church going to extremes in the matter of opposing a liturgy. As the Romish Church had gone to extremes in the use of a liturgy, so there was danger that some other denominations were going to the opposite extreme.

Rev. Mr. Jennings was not opposed to a liturgy, but he called attention to the fact that liturgies had been made the conservators of errors in doctrine.

Rev. Mr. McKinney was opposed to a liturgy, because it tended to cramp one's spirituality and prevent the free expression of one's thoughts.

Rev. R. F. Woodburn was opposed to any set form of worship, but conceded the beneficial uses of a simple and scriptural liturgy.

Rev. Dr. Williams was not opposed to forms of prayer, although he would not feel justly restricted to any fixed forms. The prescribed use of a liturgy was very objectionable, but he was not prepared to condemn all forms. Liturgies that are optional, to be used or not, he thought desirable. Extemporaneists he would not, however, consent to be confined to any set forms, no matter how good they might be. He would have the largest liberty in this matter, but he was free to say that he thought that MACE had come down to us from many of those who are now ultra reformers were far preferable to the turgid utterances not unfrequently heard in these modern days. The form was immaterial, if the heart was only right.

Dr. Scovel favored the use of a liturgy, because of its educative force. If we could teach a child to pray, as by the use of a catechism, and preach in form, why not also pray in form? The difference between the MACE and extemporized under a liturgy than in the loose manner often witnessed. The sacraments of the Lord's supper and baptism, reception into the church, marriage, and the burial of the dead—except in special cases as to the latter—should all be embodied in liturgical form with great advantage. Of course it was essential that the liturgy be true; but even if it was false, he did not think that a liturgy may be made a conservative of error, so also was it a conservator of truth.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE—THE LATE DR. HOWARD.

Rev. R. R. Moore moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature for a new marriage license law. The motion was discussed and adopted, and Messrs. Moore and E. K. Donahoo were appointed on the committee.

THE NEXT SUBJECT.

At the suggestion of Dr. Scovel, the subject chosen for the next meeting was "The Christian Law of Divorce, in its Relation to the Civil Law."

The Rev. Aaron Williams, D.D., was appointed to open the discussion.

Dr. Ormond, Dr. Williams and Mr. Woodburn were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable minute on the death of Dr. Howard, who was a mem ber of the association.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Committee—The Business of the Past Month—Appointments to the Force.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening, Mr. McCord in the chair.

The report of the business of the Mayor's office and of the Deputy Mayors for September were received as follows:

ARRESTS.	
Drunkenness	219
Disorderly conduct	196
Vagrancy	16
Suspicious persons	18
Court charges	23
Violation of ordinances	7
Total	151

HOW DISPOSED OF.	
Paid fines	140
Committed to jail	131
Committed to workhouse	14
Held for Court	18
Discharged	118
Delivered to Good Shepherd	1
To authorities of Ohio	2
Total	451

CASH RECEIVED.	
Fines and forfeitures	$ 553 09
Police fees	225 00
Commitment receipts	200 00
License, pawn	200 00
License, intimate	10 00
Total	$1,191 65

DEPUTY MAYORS—ARRESTS.	
Drunkenness	63
Disorderly conduct	8
Vagrancy	5
Suspicious persons	11
Violation of ordinances	6

DISPOSITION.	
Paid fines	63
Committed to jail	2
Committed to workhouse	21
Discharged	40
Cash received	$391 00

The Mayor reported the following dismissals, &c.: Nathaniel Gibbon, Joseph Groener, George Shields. Resigned—James H Laughlin, John F. Costello, Henry Motts. Died—Lewis Johnson.

Also, the following appointments, which were approved:

John Downy, Michael Maguire, William Livingston, George D. Seibert, Charles Matz, Jacob Ott and William Laughlin, all of whom were confirmed.

The pay roll for September, amounting to $15,329 74, was approved. The special pay roll, $294, was also approved.

The special committee to whom was referred the matter of the dismissal of Lieutenants Withers and Baker, and patrolmen Thomas, submitted a report, in which they say that the petitioners (the discarged policemen) testified that they knew no reason for their discharge, the Mayor assigning no reason for his action. The committee notified the Mayor that they would hear any explanation he had to make but had received no response. The committee report that in their opinion the Mayor can discharge at his option.

The report was received and approved.

Relating to police wires were ordered.

The bill of Dr. Husselton for attendance upon Policeman Johnson who was beaten by roughs at Phio Hall was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Similar action was taken on the claim of John Bennett for lost time from injuries.

The ordinance relating to junk shops & peppers and regulating pawnbrokers were appropriately recommended. That relative liquor saloons (Penny Ante ordinance) was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. McCandless, Thompson and Dickson.

Adjourned.

OUR POOR.

The Board of Guardians in Session—Monthly Statistics.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President Richard Kleber in the chair.

Superintendent Bullock presented the following report of inmates at the City Home:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home September 1st	189	125	314
Arrivals in September	32	17	49
Discharged in September	28	17	45
Escaped in September	1	..	1
Died in September	4	5	9
Total in Home October 1	125	313	

An increase of one over last month. The report of Dr. Brewster showed that twenty-three patients were received in the hospital department of the Home during the month, and forty-nine had received medical attention, making a total of seventy-six years of age.

Dr. George Purviance, Physician for the First City district, reported 117 visits and eighty-four office patients during the month to the poor.

Dr. D. M. McMasters, for the East End district, reported forty-five visits and fifteen office patients.

The reports were all received and filed.

Joseph Farman was elected engineer for the House on second ballot. There were sixteen applicants for the position.

A communication was received from Patrick Mannin, baker at the Home, asking the Board to increase his salary from $403 per annum to $500, the amount formerly paid him, or to accept his resignation. The resignation was accepted, and the Secretary instructed to advertise for a person to fill the vacancy.

The contract for furnishing drugs to the Board for the ensuing three months was let to Messrs. Harris & Ewing.

The sum of sixty dollars was set apart for the transportation of Alfred Richardson to England. Richardson shortly after his arrival in this city became insane, and was sent to Dixmont. From this treatment there showed that he is incurable, and the Board concluded it would be cheaper to them as well as more satisfactory to the unfortunate man's friends to send him home to England.

The chaplain was instructed to hereafter hold religious services at each funeral from the Home, and the Superintendent was instructed to compel all inmates to attend.

Adjourned.

Smythe's Latest Excursion.

W. C. Smythe announces elsewhere "The King of all Excursions" and the workingman's opportunity. For ten dollars he offers transportation to New York city and Philadelphia and return with ten days' leave. This will give an opportunity to see the sights in New York as well as at the Centennial at Philadelphia. The train will leave on Monday next at 9:30 A. M.

OUR RAILROAD OUTLETS.

Directors of the Chamber of Commerce in Session—Interesting Discussion.

A regular meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. M. Marshall was called to the chair and Mr. Joseph G. Siebeneck appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Secretary read a communication from John Harper, Esq., Chairman of the committee consisting of Messrs. Harper, Gallagher, McCune, Jones, Caughey, Hutchinson and Chalfent, to report upon a route for a new railroad outlet that would offer competition in the matter of freights. The communication was but a declination of the appointment.

Mr. McCreery opposed the acceptance of the resignation. The gentlemen were all of unblemished character, were as good representatives of the city as could possibly be obtained, and it was all wrong to receive a declination from them simply because Mr. Street, a stranger in the city and not a member of the Chamber of Commerce, should cast reflections upon them and puerilely insult them. Although Mr. Street represented the North western Railroad, the speaker was sure that the reputable gentlemen connected with that road had not sent him here to insult the first and best men of our city.

Mr. Swearingen here stated that Mr. Gillespie, President of the Northwestern road, had stated that there was some dissatisfaction at the manner of appointing the committee. Mr. Bravo, a director of the Lake Erie Railroad, had appointed several of the members, and it was thought that the committeemen might be influenced in favor of the Lake Erie Road, as the interests of several of their number were connected with that route.

Mr. Morgan said that the objections of Mr. Street were simply brought against the method of appointing them, and not directly against the members of the committee.

Mr. McCreery claimed that Mr. Street could not possibly build the Northwestern road for $200,000, as he had reported. Every person of intelligence knew that the road could not be constructed at double that cost. Out of respect to the gentlemen composing the committee, he was in favor of declining to receive the resignations.

Superintendent Murphy stated that Mr. Harper had informed him during the morning that under no circumstances would the committee act now that objections had been urged against them by representatives of the North-western road.

After further discussion a motion was carried to receive and file the communication, and as the committee had power to disband made public announcement of their having duly disbanded, it was understood that this ended the matter. It was suggested then that no other committee would serve, now that the members of the first committee had been subjected to reflection, and a long discussion followed on the propriety of inviting Mr. Gillespie, President of the N. W. R. R. Co., to tell in what the dissatisfaction with the committee consisted. If the objections were not valid that the committee should be requested or willingly requested to serve.

With this understanding Mr. Gillespie was invited before the Board and in reply stated that the Northwestern people had come before the Railroad Committee, and a long discussion ensued as to the propriety of inviting Mr. Gillespie to appear. Whether the Chamber of Commerce would not say.

Mr. McCreery declared that it was simply impossible to complete the Northwestern road by a transportation for that contract. If any policies would pledge themselves to do it and to keep the line free from the control of the trunk lines and other corporations, so that it would move a remedy for the evil of freight discriminations, he would himself give $100 to the fund, and would raise the rest of the amount in two days.

The matter was further discussed, after which Mr. Swearengen offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the people of the North western Railroad were perfectly satisfied with Mr. Harper's committee and intended them to serve, and that they had full confidence in the important trust committed to their charge.

The resolution was adopted, and the board adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Katharine Randolph began an engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House last evening, before a very fair audience, both as to numbers and character. She could not have chosen two plays more widely dissimilar, in the requirements at the hands of the lady taking the leading characters, than those on the bills of last evening—Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Leah the Forsaken."

The first named is one of the finest dramatic compositions to be seen on the modern stage. The story of *Galatea* is a beautiful one, however it may be considered by the modern utilitarian and "fact" seeker. It is the story of a sculptor—the greatest of Greek sculptors—who made a statue of such beauty that he became enamored of his work, and besought the gods to endow it with the breath of life. His wish was granted, and the cold marble became flesh and blood. Out of this the playwright has constructed a most charming comedy; and no more fitting representative of *Galatea* could be found than Miss Randolph. Her impersonation of the marble imbued with life is almost as perfect as the most vivid imagination could paint in part. The innocence and naivete of the new-born child-life is depicted with a fidelity never surpassed.

Mr Gotthold, although laboring under unusual drawbacks, gave Miss Randolph worthy and effective support as *Pygmalion*. Always careful and painstaking, any mental discipline was well illustrated last evening.

The *Cleon* of Mr. Stockwell was a capital bit of comedy, quiet and easy, never overstrained, and very effective. Miss Kate Denin Wells, Miss Hastings, Mr. Ulmer and Mr. Beck also did well what was allotted to them.

The play of "Leah, the Forsaken," with Miss Randolph in the title *role*, was also given, but time and space will not permit such extended notice of the performance deserves, and it is differed until to-morrow. Suffice it to say that as Mr. Gotthold does not survive in the first stage, her *Leah* will bear mentioning in the same breath with that of actresses of European fame.

"Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Leah" will be repeated to-night.

Library Hall—"The Gascon."

The first production of Barriere's play, "The Gascon," last evening, was in the main, quite an interesting and attractive performance. The time of the play is that most romantic and picturesque period of the Renaissance, its scenes are laid in the courts of France and Scotland, and its characters are full of interest, numbering as they do the beautiful unfortunate Queen of Scots, the gallant and dissolute Duke of Anjou, and the ill-fated *Mary Carmichael*, *Chastelard* the poet, whose lofty love and idolatry fate have been told by the glowing verses of Swinburne, and the gallant *Aristan Puycadere*, a Gascon, such as Dumas made immortal in the novel of his "Three Musketeers." With such material a very charming and romantic drama is constructed; although in the hands of the author it lacks which mar its interest and hinder its full development. For instance, the poet, which drag in the action and do not prove essential to the full development of the plot. The incidents in these acts are not lacking in importance as justify the time that is spent in representing them, but as narrative which the story really commences in the third act, where the Gascon presents himself before *Mary Stuart* in the guise of an ambassador from the Court of Navarre, his real purpose being to present *Chastelard* of the poet, who is enamored of the Queen, and to further his own suit with *Mary Carmichael*. In the same scene are discussed the political intrigues and events by which the Queen is led to refuse the many offers of marriage which she has received, and to proceed to Scotland. On arriving on her native shore *Mary* finds the Lords Lindsay in power against her, and is protected at the gates of Holyrood by *Aristan*, who has followed in company with *Chastelard*, for the double purpose of being near his love—the maid of honor—and to avenge himself on *Maxwell*, his rival for the hand of *Mary Carmichael*, and one of the conspirators against the Queen. *Chastelard* having been wounded while protecting *Mary*, she seeks him in order to offer consolation, as she supposes, to a dying friend. She is watched by the conspirators, and by them gets the information to silence her friend and companion, the maid of honor, whom they coerce to their interests by threats to implicate the honor of the Queen, for whose sake she submits and forgoes her love. The conspirators conceive the plot of sending a forged excuse for her actions, and inducing the Queen to sign it. Of course as He goes, is overpowered by the conspirators and left for dead. *Chastelard* meanwhile has stolen an opportunity to meet his Queen, and is then sought for by the conspirators who are only to find *Chastelard* dead. *Aristan* has contrived the escape of *Chastelard* and vindicated the honor of *Mary Stuart*. The principal fault in the play is that the action of time is taken up in the first two acts with incidents that are not essential to the development of the story, and that, consequently, the romantic and tragic events of the five remaining acts crowd in full and hasty succession as they deserve. Another blemish is at the finale, where a sudden drop is made from an intensely dramatic situation to the most prosy of comedy dialogue, lacking the wit which is generally expected in such a connection. With these exceptions the drama is highly interesting and romantic, the scene between *Chastelard* and *Mary* just being remarkably forcible and full of real sentiment.

The treatment of the play was all that could be desired. Miss Randolph's *Arthone* is a clever presentation of the adventuress, rollicking and clever enough. The most perfect characterization of this sort that we have ever seen was the part of *D'Artagnan*, in the dramatization of Dumas' novel, played by Frank Mayo some years ago. Mr. Pope's portraiture of the character does not quite come up to that standard, but it is nevertheless very clever and interesting. The central figure of the play is Miss Rose Sand's *Mary Stuart*. Her striking appearance as the beautiful princess whose adventures and misfortunes have been the theme of romance writers for three hundred years, was fully justified by her marked powers as an actress. The delicacy and grace with which the love scenes with *Chastelard* were given, contrasted with the force and fire of her acting in the third, fourth and fifth acts, show that the powers of this talented lady are confined to no slight range of dramatic effort. Miss Pogue's *Mary Cormichael* was a very charming character, especially in the scene with *Arthon* in the fifth act. Mr. Wheelock's *Chastelard* was well done as everything that gentleman undertakes, and produced a very favorable impression. Mr. Rutledge as actors seem to consider essential to such a part. One of the prettiest things in the play was the serenade in the fifth act, which was warmly *encored*.

The evening "The Gascon" will be repeated. It is well worth seeing, and we advise our readers not to lose this opportunity of witnessing its artistic and spirited performance.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The reinforced company at this favorite establishment was greeted by a full house last evening, and earned all the applause so liberally bestowed. No better variety theater is now to be found in the country than Trimble's.

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Board of Health of Allegheny, reports fifteen deaths for the week ending Saturday, September 30, from the following causes: Accident, 1; asthma, 1; apoplexy, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cancer, 1; catarrhal pneumatum, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 1; diphtheritis, 1; diarrhœa, 1; pneumonia, 1; scrofula, 1; small pox, 1; ulceration of throat, 1. Total, 15. Males, 8; females, 7.

An Old Lady Drowned.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Andrew Griffin, aged seventy-nine years, whose body was found yesterday morning in a small stream near the Washington pike, about two miles from the County Home. The deceased disappeared from her home, in Scott township, about ten days ago, and being very feeble, it is thought she fell into the water and was unable to rise. The verdict was "Found drowned."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Carpenter Falls From a House and is Killed.

About five o'clock last evening Mr. Edward Davison, a carpenter by calling, an old and respectable citizen of the Seventeenth ward of this city, met with a fatal accident, by a fall from a building, from the effects of which he died two hours after the occurrence. Mr. Davison was engaged in roofing a house on Main street, when having occasion to use some material, he proceeded to haul it up by hand. While in the act of hoisting it, he lost his balance, toppled over and fell on the pavement beneath, with fatal violence. He was picked up senseless and carried to his home on Forty-second street, where medical aid was called in, but he never rallied, dying at seven o'clock. Mr. Davison leaves a wife and grown up family to mourn his loss. He was well known and a large circle of friends an acquaintances will be shocked to learn of the tragic occurrence.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
October 2, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther.	Rain't in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	29.99	53	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.87	52	..	Clear.
Davenport	29.64	57	..	Clear.
Denver	30.09	38	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.94	52	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.65	57	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.78	63	..	Clear.
Louisville	29.94	59	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.06	52	..	Clear.
Nashville	30.03	49	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.66	54	..	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	29.91	47	..	Clear.
Portland, Org.	30.12	63	..	Clear.
Salt Lake	30.03	63